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TWICE-A-MONTH

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1920



Two Kinds of Books

By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK

Librarian, St. Louis Public Library

THE depreciation of material property and its effect on values have received increasing attention from economists of late. Probably all material objects deteriorate. But at one end of the scale we have objects whose deterioration is so slow that it may be disregarded and at the other those whose usefulness depends directly on their total consumption. If I own a diamond, I do not think of marking off a definite percentage of its value annually for depreciation. Neither do I do so in the case of a ton of coal, for that which has been used is totally consumed and what is left is as good as ever. The actual decrease in value is easily ascertainable. But between these extreme cases there are thousands where deterioration is undoubted but not mathematically ascertainable. I know that my automobile is not worth as much as when I bought it. By what factor has it depreciated? The only way to treat it is to assume for it a life of a certain number of years and mark off annually the fraction of its value that corresponds to the year just past.

Books are like any other material property. Probably none correspond to the extreme cases mentioned above. None are as permanent as the diamond and none are used up as quickly and thoroly as coal, altho there are some approaches to these limits. A book that is preserved for its rarity may already be four hundred years old and may be expected to last, perhaps thousands of years more. On the other hand, a large library buys yearly several hundred copies of the Lang fairy books to take the place of an equal number consumed annually in the service of its readers. As with other property, however, most library books have an average life and depreciate during that life. The applicability of these facts to the insurance

of a library's stock of books I have discussed elsewhere,* but their bearing is far wider.

I conceive that we should bear in mind, in all our dealing with books, the distinction that some, like the diamond, are acquired for preservation and others, like coal, for consumption. I am aware, of course, that even a diamond, by constant wear, loses an infinitesimal part of its substance, and that economy, to a degree, may be applied to the use of coal. Yet the fact remains that we buy diamonds to keep and coal to burn—carbon tho they both are. And if we are to consider these two classes only, all objects subject to sensible depreciation must be classed with the coal. Surely we buy an automobile or a suit of clothes to be used up, not to keep. Use and depreciation go hand in hand.

We have recognized this distinction to a certain extent by dividing our stock into reference and issuable books; yet many reference books, probably most of those in regular use, are in the consumable class, while not infrequently an "issuable" (but never issued) book is in the other.

Sometimes we find librarians treating a book belonging to one of these classes as if it were in the other. The book, for instance, may be out of print and practically unreplaceable, yet it is still issued and is wearing out rapidly. In some cases this is the best end for it and it need never be replaced, but in others it is needed in the library and its aggregate usefulness to the community would be increased by withdrawing it from the kind of use that it is now getting.

Again, an unreplaceable book is often acquired for issue by inadvertence—sometimes an

*A. L. A. Bulletin, January, 1917.

out of print title, sometimes an out of print edition. It wears out, and much time and labor are consumed in an effort to do the impossible—a task that should have been avoided at the outset.

The lapse of time continually transfers books from one of these classes to the other, or would so transfer them, if they were properly watched. There are some libraries so tied up by injudicious clauses in bequests that free transfer is impossible. Others act as if they were tied, altho they are quite free. Few systematically inquire, when they buy or accept a book for issue, whether it is replaceable and is likely to remain so. Some volumes, nominally replaceable, are so only upon heavy conditions. Such are often the numbers of long sets. Such a set may be made issuable because of the demand for certain volumes. These wear out and then the librarian learns for the first time that he must buy the whole set again to get the missing volumes. A good plan is to refuse to buy any such sets without a statement from the publishers in writing that they will replace single volumes lost or worn out. Even this is not all that the library wants. It should be able to duplicate the popular volumes largely without buying the others. Reflecting that this would destroy the *raison d'être* of such sets, which is precisely to use the popular numbers to sell the unpopular ones, the librarian is tempted to discourage such proceedings by refusing to buy sets of any sort, even when he wants them. He can hardly go so far as this, however, for what has been said above applies equally well to works issued in several volumes, such as standard histories.

Ought we not to make in our records and reports the distinction that I am trying here to emphasize? A man who had bought both diamonds and coal would not think of lumping them together in his accounts as "carbon." Yet two libraries may report the same expenditure for "books" when the bulk of one expenditure is for permanent addition to plant or equipment and most of the other is merely fuel for the annual operation of the library.

I trust I have not conveyed the impression that I regard the purchase of books for "consumption" as in any way unworthy or inferior. A "permanent" book may be bought merely as a curiosity. It may be a "vinegar bible," for instance. This is the least worthy purpose for which library funds may be spent. On

the other hand, money put into books that are expected to wear out quickly in legitimate use may be sustaining the very life of the institution. The distinction implies neither superiority nor inferiority on either side.

Bearing this in mind, it would be very interesting to know just in what proportions the book-stock of a library is divided between these two classes. The ratio would be different, of course, in different kinds of libraries. In the large reference libraries, the permanent books would be proportionately greater; in such an institution as the John Crerar, for instance, I should expect it to be not far from one hundred per cent. On the other hand, in small popular libraries and in most branches, the preponderance would be quite in the other direction. If in two libraries of apparently the same size and character, for instance, two comparable city public libraries, the proportion were notably different, the presumption would be that book-purchases in one had erred on one side or the other; at any rate it would be incumbent on both to show cause for the difference.

Unfortunately it would be very difficult to divide the book-stock of a large library into these two classes, and even if it were possible there would be a large intermediate class whose assignment to one or the other would be a matter of personal equation. It would be possible, however, for every library to report on the proportion of its books that it regards as issuable, which would give some slight clue to the proportion. This is rarely done by libraries. In the St. Louis report for 1911-1912 (page 73) we did it, estimating 225,000 books in what was then a total of 350,000 and their average life at thirteen years.

The proportional expenditure of the annual book-appropriation for these two classes would also be interesting to know. The percentage of "consumable" books in an annual purchase would of course in every case be vastly larger than in the total of books on the shelves, for the very reason that they are consumable and consumed. One might spend annually the same sum for diamonds and coal, but he would not expect the values of the coal in his cellars and the gems in his safe to be the same at the expiration of ten years. The rate at which the "consumable" books are used up or, to put it differently, the average life of such books, is an especially vital bit of statistics. Libraries

occasionally give it for the whole institution, but the figure is meaningless, as it includes in the average an undetermined number of "permanent" books. Thus a library with a large collection of such works might have a long average book-life, while its issuable collection was being wastefully used or was suffering injury in preventable ways.

In the St. Louis Public Library our budget has, of course, an item for books, which in our case includes periodicals. Our official records show no further subdivision, but the librarian for his own guidance makes one, of which that for the current year may serve as an illustration. In the second column is given the estimated amount spent for what I have called "permanent" books in the various classes. The subdivision aids such an estimate, but it is still, of course, far from accuracy.

| | | "Permanent" |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Continuations | \$1,500 | \$1,000 |
| Replacements | 19,159 | 3,300 |
| Issue (English) | 16,583 | 1,000 |
| Foreign | 1,500 | 500 |
| Children (special) | 3,500 | 0 |
| Reference | 1,500 | 1,200 |
| Art Room | 1,000 | 900 |
| Applied Science | 1,000 | 200 |
| Municipal | 50 | 40 |
| Library School | 50 | 40 |
| Music | 1,000 | 750 |
| Stations (special) | 600 | 0 |
| Blind | 500 | 500 |
| Teachers' Room | 520 | 250 |
| Total | 48,467 | 9,680 |

This would indicate that of the money spent annually for books about one-fifth goes for permanent enlargement and improvement of stock and four-fifths for operation. Of course, if all worn-out books were replaced and the operation of the library were perfectly regular from year to year, this four-fifths should equal the amount expended for replacements. The fact that it is approximately double is due in part, doubtless, to inaccuracy in the second column, which is a matter of guesswork, partly to the fact that all worn-out books are not replaced, and partly to the steady increase in the amount expended for books.

Although, as I have said, there is no question of inferiority between these two classes, it is quite possible that a given library is buying too much of one or the other, just as a man may spend too much for diamonds or be wasteful

with his coal. In particular I believe a librarian should question himself closely as he assigns money for the purchase of consumable books. There is no greater necessity when they are to be consumed for a useful purpose, but their consumption may be waste, pure and simple. And an injudicious purchase in this class is worse than that of a "permanent" book, because the latter expenditure is over, once for all, whereas in the other case, the book wears out promptly and its title goes into the replacement file. The fact that it has once been selected for purchase creates a presumption that it is needed again. Thus a mistake of this kind may involve the library in constant expenditure, especially where many duplicates are needed.

Here as elsewhere, the existence of a waiting list is a great safeguard, provided such a list is continually revised. The man who has money to buy only about half what he wants is sure to buy more judiciously than he whose ample income makes comparison and selection unnecessary.

In my experience, however, a waiting-list is much more usual with permanent than with consumable books. Our waiting list, for instance, in such departments as the Reference, Art, or Applied Science may amount in size to several years' possible purchases, whereas of current popular books there are never more than a few hundred held over. This is largely due, of course, to the fact that such books are in demand quickly or not at all. If you have not money this year to buy the "Victorian County Histories of England," you may put off your purchases a year, or five years; but if you are unable to buy the latest popular novel within a few months, the probability is strong that you will not buy it at all. This consideration is at the bottom of the advice, credited to Andrew Carnegie, that no novel be bought for a library until it is at least a year old. Very few librarians have followed this course—possibly none have done it literally. I have never approved it and do not approve it now; but I do think that the distinction that has been made above should not be lost sight of in book-purchase, and that we should be sure, in buying what I have called "consumable" books, that the results of their consumption will be a public service as great as could be rendered by the purchase of an equal value in "permanent" volumes.

The Agencies Working for Agriculture*

By MARY G. LACY

Librarian, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THERE are certainly two ways in which one could take up this subject and probably many more. The first would be to classify agricultural organizations according to the official or political unit under which they function and the other would be to classify them according to the purpose for which they exist.

In the first case an outline would run somewhat thus:

- I. International
 1. International Institute of Agriculture.
 2. International co-operative societies.
 3. World Agricultural Society.
- II. National and regional
 1. U. S. Department of Agriculture.
 2. Foreign departments of agriculture.
 3. National associations of special interests.
 4. Regional associations.
- III. State
 1. State departments of agriculture.
 2. State experiment stations.
 3. State agricultural societies.
 4. State agricultural colleges.
 5. State extension departments.
 6. Farm bureaus.
 7. State marketing bureaus.
- IV. Business organizations with farm interests
 1. Chambers of commerce.
 2. Railroads.
 3. Business firms with goods to sell to farmers.
 4. Business organizations which buy from farmers.
 5. Insurance.
 6. Banks.

The other classification of these agencies would be into two great classes as follows:

- I. Agencies which exist to increase the production of crops and livestock.
- II. Agencies which exist to promote the distribution of crops and livestock to the people.

* This is one of a series of lectures planned by the Librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for the information of some agricultural librarians who took temporary work for the summer, in the Library of the Department, for the sake of the experience.

A knowledge of agricultural organizations is highly important to the agricultural librarian. It is as fundamental to good work as a knowledge of the architect's plans is to the builder. It provides a place for one to "file" mentally agricultural knowledge when acquired, and by this act to co-ordinate it with what has preceded it. Everything, no matter how remote apparently, that relates to agriculture can then be stored in its proper niche in the framework which a knowledge of the organization provides, and the act of memory is greatly aided thereby. Otherwise our agricultural knowledge runs the risk of becoming a mere scrap heap thru which we must root hastily, and too often unsuccessfully, to find the bit of information we want.

If you will glance at the first outline you will see that "International" is the first heading, so we shall consider first the history and work of that remarkably successful organization known as the International Institute of Agriculture. It owes its origin and success to two men primarily, Mr. David Lubin, who had the vision, and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy who made the realization of the vision possible.

Mr. Lubin of California, conceived the idea of establishing an international organization which would foster the interests of agriculture in all the world thru mutual knowledge and co-operative endeavor. It is a mortification to us now to remember that here in our own country, where he was most anxious to have headquarters established, he was ridiculed as an impractical idealist. In many other places he met with rebuffs and discouragement. He persisted, however, and finally fired the interest of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy upon whose invitation delegates from practically all the larger nations of the world assembled at an international conference in Rome in 1905. This conference formulated a treaty under which, upon the ratification of the various nations, the Institute was permanently established. The countries supporting it financially are fifty-eight, and they represent more than ninety-eight per cent of the population of the entire world. King Victor erected a "palace" in 1908 as headquarters for

the Institute and provided an annual fund of about \$60,000 towards its support. The greater part of its budget, however, is supplied by the adhering nations, on a co-operative basis, from subscriptions ranging from \$500 to \$8000 a year. Additional appropriations are made by many nations for the translation of the publications of the Institute into their own language, from the original French which is the official language of the Institute. The total income from all sources, including the sale of publications is about \$250,000 per annum. Of this amount the United States contributes \$16,600 which includes the production of English editions of the publications, and the support of a permanent representative at Rome.

The aim of the Institute is well set forth in a letter of King Victor Emmanuel's in 1905. He said in part:

"Farmers who generally form the most numerous class in a country and have everywhere a great influence on the destinies of nations, cannot if they remain isolated make sufficient provision for the improvement of the various crops and their distribution in proportion to the needs of consumers, nor protect their own interests on the market, which, as far as the more important produce is concerned, is tending more and more to become one market for the whole world. Therefore, considerable advantage might be derived from an international institute, which, with no political object, would undertake to study the conditions of agriculture in the various countries of the world, periodically publishing reports on the amount and character of the crops, so as to facilitate production, render commerce less expensive and more rapid, and establish more suitable prices. This Institute, coming to an understanding with the various national offices already existing for the purpose, would also supply information on the conditions of agricultural labor in various localities so as to serve as a safe and useful guide for emigrants, promote agreements for mutual defence against diseases of plants and animals where individual action is insufficient, and finally would exercise an action favorable to the development of rural co-operative insurance and credit."

These words written nearly fifteen years ago seem almost prophetic because so many of the purposes which they set forth have been realized in action. The man or woman who doubts whether co-operation can succeed practically, and looks upon it as an idealist's dream, should have all his doubts removed by reading the

story of the International Institute of Agriculture during the recent war. When the war began and it was realized that practically every one of the fifty-eight nations co-operating to form the Institute was lined up on one side or the other of the awful combat, faint hearts thought the time had come to disband. More courageous counsels prevailed, however, and there was no interruption of service or of publication during the whole time, except that the Central Powers withheld official statistics of production which they had a perfect right to do, according to the terms of the original agreement.

Our second heading is: International Co-operative Societies. This is a very important subject in all its aspects, but especially as it relates to agriculture. The International Co-operative Alliance dates back to 1892, altho not really launched until 1895. It publishes the *International Co-operative Bulletin* which gives news of the various co-operative societies of all countries such as the co-operative dairies of Denmark, and Wisconsin, the co-operative credit societies of Germany, the flax, bacon-curing and poultry keepers' co-operative societies of Ireland and many others too numerous to name here. This bulletin, however, altho the official organ of the Alliance, is apparently intended more as a news sheet of the progress of the co-operative movement than as a chronicle of the details of the actual achievements of the various societies. This latter aspect of the subject may be fully kept up with thru the *Economic Review of the International Institute of Agriculture*, which is a reliable guide to agricultural co-operation in all its phases.

Our third heading is the World Agricultural Society. This Society was organized at Beaune, France, in June, 1919, and it is no doubt too soon for us to form any judgment of the value of its work. It publishes a quarterly journal called *World Agriculture* in co-operation with the Farmers Club of the American Expeditionary Force. Only three issues have been printed so far. The purposes of this publication are described as a desire

"to further a sympathetic understanding among all nations in matters relating to the production, distribution and consumption of the products of the soil; to encourage study of the principles which should control the agricultural policies of the world, to the end that every individual may do his full duty and may enjoy his rightful

share of the results; to aid in the application of these principles thru the dissemination of information, the exchange of students and teachers between educational institutions, and the rendering of practical assistance in the agricultural regions devastated by the world war and wherever such assistance is needed; to promote the correlation, on world lines, of all agencies concerned in rural improvement, technical, scientific, economic and social, and a greater appreciation of the possibilities of the country for the development of the highest types of individual and social life."

We have dwelt at length on these international efforts towards the development of agriculture, because it seems as if agriculture is of all subjects the most completely international. Everybody must eat, and every civilized person must wear shoes and clothes. Our food is dependent upon agriculture and so is almost every essential article of clothing. Therefore, if the unity of interest underlying agriculture could be completely organized by means of these international and co-operative agencies it seems as though a long step would be taken towards the recognition of the unity of interest which ought to make war impossible. An understanding that organization lies at the very base of all successful agricultural effort is becoming widespread and the undisputed fact that the International Institute of Agriculture, and the International Co-operative movement were the two organizations which functioned uninterruptedly thru the war certainly distinguishes them as being securely and soundly anchored in the confidence of the nations. A recognition of identity of economic interest is a prerequisite of peace. International co-operation is the very antithesis of individualism and should find its most fertile soil in the occupation which a considerable portion of the human race must follow," no matter under what government they live, what religion they profess or what politics they embrace, if the race is to survive."

The next division of our subject deals with national organizations. The first and most important to us is, of course, the United States Department of Agriculture. The history of the Department has been written by Mr. C. H. Greathouse in *Bulletin 3* of the Division of Publications entitled "Historical Sketch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture." The object of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as given in the law which brought it into existence was,

"to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants." It was further enacted that it should be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture, "to acquire and preserve in his department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence and by practical and scientific experiments (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office) by the collection of statistics and by other appropriate means within his power."

It is a long way from that 1862 law to the present, but even the most cursory glance at one of the late reports of the Secretary of Agriculture will show how wonderfully the Department has developed into what it is from the almost inspired vision of those early agriculturists who planned the law.

A glance at the outline will show that foreign national departments of agriculture is the next division of our subject. All the great countries of the world have departments of agriculture and most of the smaller ones. The Statesman's Yearbook which gives all sorts of information about the countries of the world and devotes some space to agriculture under each of them is the best single source of information on this subject that we know of, and being an annual is always comparatively up to date. You will find there the name of the chief agricultural officer and condensed statistics of agriculture. Fine as we think our own national Department of Agriculture is, it will do us no harm to realize that at the time of the latest pre-war statistics we were able to find the United States was spending less in proportion to her agricultural area and the part of her population engaged in agriculture than any of the European countries. To equal proportionately the appropriation made for agriculture by France, Austria-Hungary, Russia or Japan, the United States would have to spend ninety million dollars a year! The United States spends an average of \$1.3 an acre of agricultural land to \$9.8 spent by France, \$4 by Russia, etc.

Our next division is national agricultural associations of special interests as live stock, grain, nursery products, etc. The latest list we know is contained in the "Farmers and Shippers Busi-

ness Directory" for 1915 which lists one hundred and twenty-seven of these national associations. They are of great importance to the interests which they serve and their proceedings and journals contain much good material. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce issued a list of "Commercial and Industrial Organizations of the United States" as *Miscellaneous Series* 99. It is revised to November 1, 1919 and altho it does not contain the much prized list of agricultural organizations which was in the 1913 edition it does contain the names of many organizations of interest to agricultural libraries as livestock, fruit, milk, poultry, etc. There are also regional societies to serve these special interests as the Arkansas Valley Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, Middle West Soil Improvement Committee, Ozark Fruit Growers Association and many others.

Agricultural librarians cannot be too careful to know all about the organization of agriculture in their own states, and to collect the publications issued in the state. The correct writing of the agricultural history of the region in which one lives may some day depend upon the diligence of the state agricultural librarian in this province of his work. The county farm bureau, the local agricultural societies, if there are any, the experiment stations, the demonstration farms, the extension work, the agricultural college and the state department of agriculture should each one be his especial study. Take one at a time and find out what it is doing, why it was organized, what its constitution is, how it co-operates with other agricultural agencies, who is eligible for membership, what it publishes, etc. One ideal of the agricultural librarian should be, to become an authority on the agricultural organization of his own state beginning with the smallest local unit and extending to the State Department of agriculture.

There is an effort made in the states to prevent the work of the state boards of agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations from overlapping each other by defining the functions of each. They are, broadly speaking, experimental on the part of the experiment stations, and strictly practical and regulatory on the part of the departments of agriculture. But in spite of this effort, there is, sometimes, overlapping between the two. The state departments of agriculture are entirely state-supported and

exist to promote the interests of agriculture in that state only, whereas the experiment stations are supported partly by federal funds. The investigations at the experiment stations, altho planned primarily to solve the problems of the states in which they are located, have a much wider range. The experiment stations are real research institutions and follow a line of investigation straight thru, even tho it may develop in the course of the experiments that the state in question may not profit directly. In other words the activities of the stations consist of pure research, a seeking after truth without reference to who may be benefited. One of the most notable recommendations of Secretary Houston pointed out the desirability of a clear marking off of the field of endeavor of the state departments of agriculture and those of the experiment stations and state colleges.

The state, local and regional agricultural societies are also of great importance, but it is impossible to go fully into this subject, on which a whole lecture could easily be given. It should be emphasized again, however, that the history, constitution, proceedings, etc. of the societies in the locality, state and region of the agricultural library should be of the greatest importance to the librarian. Some of the most valuable agricultural material we have in this country was published by, or written for, these local societies without which the history of many phases of agriculture could never be compiled. The very earliest of these societies was founded in Charleston, South Carolina in 1784, and has a most honorable record to its credit. Pennsylvania and Virginia also have several very early societies and many distinguished contributors to them.*

The farm bureaus remain to be discussed. It was hard to decide just where to classify them, as the farm bureau starts as a county affair and becomes part of the most notable national federation in the interests of agriculture which we have yet had. In explaining just what this federation is and how it differs from other national societies we cannot do better than to quote from a recent "write up" of the movement in one of the New York dailies.

"The Farm Bureau Federation now (July 4, 1920) has more than a million members; by

* The place and function of the state agricultural colleges and the extension departments of these colleges was fully discussed in a later lecture in this course.

far the largest of any of the farm associations. This organization differs from all other national farm organizations. It starts with the farmer and not from any social or political standpoint. It is confidently expected that the membership will increase to 3,000,000. This organization started with the county agent, who as an agricultural expert shows the farmer how, by scientific methods, to increase production and prevent loss from pests. The first county agents were paid out of private funds raised by the farmers and commercial organizations of a locality. The Department of Agriculture was able to increase the number by the use of a small fund available from the office of Farm Management. But not until funds provided by the Smith-Lever act were available in 1914 did there come any noteworthy expansion in the number. The Federal Government then began to pay half, and the state to pay half of the county agent's salary. There are 2850 agricultural counties in the country and at this time there are 2260 county agents. New York is solidly organized and there is not an agricultural county in New England without a county agent. So with Iowa, Minnesota and some other states."

The last agency we have noted under this division of our subject is the state marketing bureau. Thirty-one of the states are doing marketing work and twenty-two of them are publishing an official organ devoted to this subject. A list of state marketing officials may be found in the agricultural library notes in the July issue of the *Agricultural Index*. The efficient distribution and marketing of the farmers' products is a very live subject today and the agricultural librarian should have files of these marketing periodicals in the library.

The fourth major division of our subject is: Business Organizations with Farm Interests. This also is such a big subject all by itself that we can only hope to touch the high points in speaking of it. The activities of the chambers of commerce of the cities of our country and of the National Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D. C., should not be overlooked. These chambers of commerce do all that they can to foster and develop agriculture in the section in which they are located and thru them the business elements of agriculture are strengthened and helped. Their publications should, therefore, be watched for agricultural material. Many of the railroads have an agricultural department or division presided over by an expert whose business it is, by means of

publications, and in every other way possible, to increase agricultural production along the railroad's lines, for the more agricultural production there is, the more freight will there be to carry and the more revenue for the road. Many of these publications are of real value and you should try to secure those relating to your own region.

Then there are the business firms with goods to sell to farmers. These firms are much interested in the improvement of agriculture and many of them maintain high grade agricultural divisions. There are two well known examples in Chicago, one of which has at its head a former professor of agronomy at one of our foremost agricultural colleges, and the author of several agricultural books. It maintains a fine moving picture section and lends films to country schools, farmer's clubs, Sunday schools, women's clubs, etc. What is it all for, are you asking? To improve agriculture and make rural life happier and more prosperous, so that more people will live in the country and more of the equipment manufactured by this company will be bought.

The other Chicago firm which does this same sort of thing issues various agricultural publications, probably the best known being the useful weekly sheet called the *Crop Reporter*. This class of material should be carefully considered. It is not mere advertising and should not be so treated. It is performing a real service in various lines, especially in popularizing the subject, and in helping to break down the prejudice, bequeathed to us from the ancients, against book farming. If you should find the publications in this class differing from the official publications of the experiment stations or the United States Department of Agriculture you would of course put your trust in the official material, but you will find these differences very infrequently now, for the fine men in these business firms' agricultural departments would not be there if they had to sacrifice the truth to the interest of the dollar, and the corporations themselves realize that truth and honesty are the best policy in the long run.

There are also the organizations which buy from the farmers, as the Milk Dealers' Association, the Grain Dealers' Association, the Wool Manufacturers, etc., which do more or less publishing in the farmers' interest which is only another form of their own interest.

The insurance companies and the banks are also important factors in this movement. The insurance people are anxious to have the farmer insure his livestock against disease, his crops against pests, his buildings against lightning, his machinery against accident, and their published material is important. Equally so is that of the banks, many of which maintain an agricultural advisor and do much to foster agriculture. The boys clubs of various kinds owe much to the banks besides the actual money borrowed with which to buy the first pig or calf. The American Bankers' Association has a strong and influential agricultural commission which pub-

lishes the valuable little paper called the *Banker-Farmer*.

This attempt to classify broadly the many agencies working for the advancement of agriculture is made in the hope that it may help obtain a perspective for the whole subject. We all know how easy it is to be so near an object that we "don't see the forest for the trees" or "the city for the houses." Everything that adds to our knowledge of the subject we handle gives interest, and a thoroly aroused interest in any subject is the cornerstone of success in handling that subject.

French Newspapers and Periodicals*

SOME HELPS TO AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS

By ALBERT SCHINZ of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

THE writer, who not infrequently receives letters asking for advice as to which French books to buy, or which French periodicals or papers to which to subscribe, believes that others than occasional correspondents may welcome information on the subject.

Since 1908 he has given regularly in the New International Year-Book (Dodd, Mead and Co.) a list of the outstanding books published in France during the preceding twelve months (Novel, Drama, Poetry, Literary Criticisms and History of Literature)—and he will continue to do so. He has also endeavored to render the same service for books on the Great War in the three Appendices to his volume "French Literature of the Great War" (D. Appleton & Co., 1920).

The present pages are intended as a little guide for libraries and individuals wishing to select French periodicals and newspapers. Only the very most important of them are mentioned, and these are briefly described.

DAILY PAPERS

Le Temps—generally considered as the organ of the French government. Well informed. Intelligently conservative and steady. Excellent articles on all that pertains to higher culture in France.

* *La Revue Politique et Littéraire (Revue Bleue)* in Paris, has published in its issue of Sept. 18 an article giving the same kind of information to French libraries and individuals who are contemplating subscriptions to American papers and periodicals.

Le Petit Temps—a weekly edition gleaned the important articles of the daily issues of the past week.

Journal des Débats—no connection with the government, and, while it has the same features as the *Temps*, is a little more independent in its ideas. Perhaps more representative of all France.

Débats Hebdomadaires—a weekly edition giving the leading articles.

Le Figaro—representing the right wing of French political life; always stands for national traditionalism. (The name of the varlet in Beaumarchais' play is no indication of democratic tendencies, but only reminds one of Figaro's humor.) Many read it who do not share the views expressed in the paper, but who enjoy the cleverness of the style.

Just at present—that is to say, for some years before the war, during the war, and at present—France has conservative papers (or, it would be more exact to say, papers opposed to radical views for social reorganization) of three different shades. The first shade is represented by the "traditionalistic" *Figaro*—just mentioned. The second, chiefly by the *Echo de Paris*, more combative, applying the same principles to concrete actual problems with a good deal of passion; it is the paper of Maurice Barrès defined by the Germans and pacifists as "jingoistic"—let us call it "nationalist"; the third, by the *Action Française*, which is the

most outspoken of the three, indeed advocates openly the return to "monarchy." Whether or not the contributors really mean that the re-establishment of monarchy would be a blessing to their country, they are certainly the most consistent opponents of communistic theories; and it must certainly be understood (since the French nation is a bulwark against Bolshevism) that if they have a large following among the people, it is due to what they *do not want* (communism and sovietism) rather than to what they claim they want (order and discipline by a king). The two leading men on the paper are Léon Daudet, the politician and the man of action, and Charles Maurras, who besides having an extremely keen mind, is a remarkable stylist—like Barrès, and compares not unfavorably with Anatole France himself.

Ideas diametrically opposed to these are offered in *L'Humanité*—the best socialistic paper—which keeps up the traditions of Jaurès.

Nothing shows better how earnest the people of France are to listen to all, and afterwards decide for the best, than the existing simultaneously of the two excellent papers: *L'Action Française* and *L'Humanité*, advocating daily salvation from the difficult problems of the day, the one by a return to monarchy, the other by socialism, even by communism.

Perhaps we ought to mention here *Clarté*, the paper of H. Barbusse, a fanatic supporter of internationalism and sovietism. It has been in existence since 1919; and hopes to become a daily.

Other well known papers need be mentioned by name only, such as *Le Gaulois*, and *Le Gil-Blas*, both of Paris, dealing with national and political issues in a manner which does not necessarily appeal to foreign readers.

Among the chief local papers—corresponding to such papers in this country as the *Brooklyn Eagle*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Philadelphia Ledger*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *Baltimore Sun*, etc.—we might mention: *La petite Gironde*, *Le petit Marseillais*, *La Dépêche de Toulouse*, *L'Echo du Nord*, *Le Progrès du Nord*.

There are two good French-Swiss papers which out to be mentioned here: *Le Journal de Genève* and *La Gazette de Lausanne*.

THE MONTHLIES AND BI-MONTHLIES

The best class of these in France pursue an aim different from that of the best known American monthlies and bi-monthlies. They

cater more to the intellectuals, who form a relatively larger percentage of readers than in America, and less to the general public.

La Revue des Deux Mondes (conservative-Catholic) and *La Revue de Paris* (conservative non-religious) are the two leading publications of this kind; corresponding to the earlier *Atlantic Monthly*, or *Yale Review*, or the *North American Review*.

To these must be added: *La Grande Revue*, and *La Nouvelle Revue*—in the same class as the *Revue de Paris*, but less known and not in the hands of the graduates of the *Ecole Normale Supérieure*; *Le Correspondant* (Catholic); *La Revue du Mois* (of "Universitaires," by "Universitaires," and for "Universitaires"); and *La Bibliothèque Universelle*, a French-Swiss paper, articles of unequal value, good monthly chronicles from abroad.

Among all these French periodicals, the American intellectuals have quite spontaneously adopted as their favorite, in recent years, the *Mercure de France*. They appreciate on the one hand, its perfect aloofness from fads; the *Mercure* sacrifices nothing to fashionable style or topics. On the other hand, they are attracted by the remarkable comprehensiveness of its information, the *Mercure de France* giving in each issue first hand news of interesting manifestations in the various domains of art, literature and science; not only in France but in other countries as well.

The fashionable review with many people just now is the *Nouvelle Revue Française*. In the writer's personal opinion, however, it certainly can not claim that it has displaced the *Mercure de France* as far as open-mindedness and broadness of vision are concerned. They claim to renew French thought and art, but in what way is as yet most indefinite. One would certainly not be very far wrong in maintaining that many people read the *Nouvelle Revue Française* more because it represents "le dernier cri" than because they really enjoy and understand it. Among the authors of signed articles are men like Romain Rolland (before the war), Copeau, and Duhamel.

To people who wish to be informed on the movement of ideas in France chiefly, the *Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres* would probably be more serviceable.

The so-called "revues des jeunes" are constantly changing. Some however keep afloat for years, like *La Phalange*, *Les Marges*, *La Vogue*.

The reader is referred on this point to Baldensperger's "Avant-Guerre dans la Littérature Française" (Payot 1919. p. 38).

A word on *Le Matin* which has a very large circulation. Often called the chief yellow paper of France, it is very sensational, and often quite "jingoistic," but it is read by many people who belong to the better class, on account of its excellent news service, and because, on important questions, the editors easily secure contributions from leaders in political life (for instance, Poincaré, ex-President of the French Republic). With the *Journal*, they might be said to be read chiefly by the class which reads *The World* in this country. *Le Petit Journal* and *Le Petit Parisien* would rather be read by the class somewhat corresponding to the readers of the Hearst papers here.

Similar to the American magazine is: *La Revue Mondiale* (formerly *La Revue*, and before that *La Revue des Revues*), which stresses popular articles on topics of the hour, preferably written by men of great repute; follows public taste rather than guides it; is pleasant reading. Gives columns of miscellaneous information at the end. It often gives articles on America, more or less well-informed.

Lectures pour Tous, and *Je Sais Tout* frankly aim to please the masses.

Many new periodicals have been started since the war, like the *Revue des Deux Mers*, *Les Deux Mondes*, *La France Nouvelle*, *La Vie des Peuples*. It is too early to prophesy much about their future.

THE WEEKLY PERIODICALS

To such as want to keep in touch with the life of France are to be recommended the weeklies, which are not so ponderous as the monthlies, nor yet so ephemeral as the dailies.

The first place belongs to the twins popularly known as the *Revue Bleue* (*Revue Politique et Littéraire*) and the *Revue Rose* (*Revue Scientifique*). They are under the same management, and since 1862, when they were founded by Odysse Barot and Emile Young, have maintained the highest standard of excellence. They had a hard struggle, however, during the war, and ceased to appear weekly. They correspond in the field of the weeklies to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* or the *Revue de Paris* in the field of the monthlies.

The *Revue Rose* might perhaps be compared to the *Science Monthly* in its general scope and in its purpose. Most of its contribu-

tors are members of the Institut (Académie des Sciences) and each week brings a most interesting summary of the interesting happenings in the world of natural sciences; and this is done in a style which is easily understood by people of only general culture.

The *Revue Bleue* has well been defined "organe de pensée supérieure." No review, in any country can boast of such a brilliant array of contributors. In the past men like Fustel de Coulanges, Claude Bernard, Pasteur, Taine, Renan, Brunetière, Lemaitre, Gaston Paris . . . and to-day, Raymond Poincaré, Paul Deschanel, Alexandre Millerand (three presidents of France), Léon Bourgeois, the President of the League of Nations, the great historian Aulard, scholars and men of letters, such as Lanson and Bédier, and philosophers such as Bergson and Boutroux. . . . Among the present features, besides a variety of articles on problems of the day, are excellent "chroniques" on the Drama, by Gaston Rageot, and on new novels by F. Roz. The leading spirit is Paul Gaultier, whose keen and courageous books have more than once been crowned by the French Academy.

The same group of writers that presides over the destinies of the two above named periodicals has started a monthly, *La France Nouvelle: Revue de la Vie Française*, which describes the efforts of France to recover from the effects of the war, in all sorts of fields (Orientation des mœurs, Orientation scientifique, industrielle, commerciale, agricole, coloniale, financière, intellectuelle, artistique, musicale, etc.) Paul Gaultier is surrounded by men like Aicard, Bergson, Boislève, Cambon, Gide.

The *Revue Hebdomadaire*, is considered an excellent weekly as shown by a very large number of subscribers. Has some illustrations. Published by the Catholic firm of Plon, but is very broadminded.

L'Opinion has made an excellent name for itself during the war and maintains it. *L'Opinion* is a progressive paper, run by men of less maturity than those of the *Revue Bleue*. It is well informed and alive. It stands between the poised *Revue Bleue* and the numerous free lance reviews of the younger set.

For a general family review *Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires* indisputably take the first and best place. They remind one somewhat of the *Ladies' Home Journal* or the *Saturday Evening Post*, but the French public likes a good deal of attention paid to style. The

editors choose contributors of the greatest fame to cater—in a somewhat patronizing fashion at times—to a fashionable public. Together with the *Annales*, the editors also publish *L'Université des Annales* reproducing lectures of famous men of the day addressed to audiences which are pretty well those of our women's clubs.*

MISCELLANEOUS

Scientific periodicals are not recorded here. We may say however that the popular *La Nature* is to the *Revue Rose* about what the *Annales politiques et littéraires* are to the *Revue Bleue*.

Bibliographical periodicals are: the *Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres*, which selects the books to be reviewed, and reviews rather for a high class of readers; the *Revue des Livres Nouveaux*, and *Polybiblion*. Two new publications are: *Le Livre des Livres*, and *Le Carnet Critique*—the latter having among its contributors men like Barbusse or Ernest Charles, that is to say, men who review from an angle of their own (socialistic).

Literary history of France is treated in the

*The *Annales* are illustrated. But to people used to the fine illustration work of our American firms, their pictures will seem very poor. Of course the illustrated review of France is the monthly *L'Illustration*—too well known to be discussed here. *La France*, the very ably edited and illustrated French periodical in New York, does not call for discussion in a paper dealing with publications in France.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES FOR JAPAN

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Yesterday I had an opportunity to confer with Professor Kinjei Matsuoka, who is the Director of the Jaidan-Hojin Kyochokai, or Association for the Study of Social Economics and the Furtherance of Economic Co-operation, and also Professor of Economics at the University of Tokio.

He told me that his Association is largely an outgrowth of altered war-time conditions, and of the changed relation of capital and labor in Japan. Whereas hitherto the relationship between employer and employee in Japan has been paternalistic in character—largely that of master and servant—there has, during the last three years been a decided change, so that employers and employees are now breaking off into separate camps.

Largely as a result of this situation, the Kyochokai has been formed to study social-

Revue d'Histoire Littéraire de la France, a scholarly review, indispensable to university students of French Literature, and having great wealth of information. For medieval literature read *Romania*, and for both modern and earlier periods the *Revue des Langues Romanes*, and the *Revue de Philologie*.

The *Revue du XVIIIe Siècle* has discontinued publication. It was almost a review of comparative literature. One might say perhaps that the new *Revue de Littérature Comparée* will take its place, but upon a broader basis.

Bibliographical reviews of a general character are: the *Revue Critique*—scholarly reviews of scholarly books for a scholarly public.

Here we may cite: *Revue des Cours et Conférences*—one of the most stimulating periodicals for college people, and *Intermédiaire des Chercheurs*—corresponding somewhat to *Notes and Queries*.

Two good periodical reviews are: the *Revue de l'Enseignement*, and the *Revue Universitaire*.

Religious journals are: *Foi et Vie* and *La Revue Chrétienne* on the Protestant side, and *La Démocratie* (formerly *Le Sillon*) on the Catholic side.

The titles of the following reviews are self-explanatory: *Revue Philosophique*, *Revue de Méaphysique et de Morale*, *Revue Historique*, *Revue Parlementaire*, *Revue des Questions Sociales*.

economic problems and make recommendations for their amelioration. One of the important means, he told me, whereby they hoped to restore the co-operative relationship between employer and employee, and also improve conditions, is thru the provision of lectures and the establishment of libraries for the benefit of capitalists and laborers.

Professor Matsuoka's organization has assets of over 10,000,000 yen and these funds are to be increased. The interest of this Kyochokai in libraries will undoubtedly be no small factor in their spread thruout Japan.

J. H. FRIEDEL,
Librarian.

National Industrial Conference Board,
New York City.

The Children's Book Week Committee would like to receive clippings and photographs describing librarians' activities in connection with the week.

Reading List for Prospective Librarians

BY AMY WINSLOW

Chief, Technical Department, Indianapolis Public Library

Compiled for those preparing for the Indianapolis Library Training Course and all new members of the Indianapolis Library Staff who have less than two years of accredited library experience.

"He who has not been a passionate reader of good literature from the age of ten, or thereabouts, and who does not give promise of remaining a passionate reader of good literature to the end of life should be gently, but firmly, discouraged from entering our profession."

HISTORY

Examine all and study at least one book under each subhead

General History

Introduction to the History of Western Europe, by J. H. Robinson
Early European History, by Hutton Webster
General History, by P. V. Myers

Modern European History

Modern Europe, by C. D. Hazen
Modern and Contemporary European History, by J. S. Schapiro

United States History

Essentials in American History, by A. B. Hart
Contemporary American History, by C. A. Beard

Civics and Government

Forms and Functions of the American Government, by T. H. Reed
American Government and Politics, by C. A. Beard

Read Parts II and III especially.

European Governments

Governments of Europe, by F. A. Ogg
Read especially the chapters on England, France, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries.

CURRENT EVENTS

Yearbooks

American Yearbook
New International Yearbook
Statesman's Yearbook
World Almanac

Consult the above for information on specific and elusive facts. Keep well informed by reading regularly such weekly or monthly magazines as the *Literary Digest*, *Current Opinion*, *Review of Reviews* and *Independent*. Form the habit of devoting regularly fifteen to thirty minutes a day to a good daily newspaper, concentrating on national and world events. Read systematically and consistently.

LITERATURE

Examine all and study at least one book under each subhead

English

Introduction to English Literature, by H. S. Pancoast
History of English Literature, by R. P. Halleck

American

American Literature, by W. J. Long
History of American Literature, by F. L. Pattee
History of American Literature since 1870, by F. L. Pattee

French

Century of French Fiction, by B. W. Wells
Read chapters on Genius of Balzac, George Sand, Zola, Daudet, Maupassant and Dumas
Landmarks in French Literature, by G. L. Strachey

Russian

Outline of Russian Literature, by Maurice Baring
Essays on Russian Novelists, by W. L. Phelps

German

History of German Literature, by Calvin Thomas
Read chapters 13-20

Scandinavian

Essays on Scandinavian Literature, by H. H. Boyesen
Read chapters on Björnson and Brandes
Henrik Ibsen, by Henry Rose

The Novel

Some Modern Novelists, by H. T. Follett
Essays on Modern Novelists, by W. L. Phelps

Suggested List of Standard and Modern Novels
Select at least three which you have not read. These or others by the same authors should be read within two years of library service by every ambitious librarian.

The Newcomes, by Thackeray
Middlemarch, by Eliot
Pride and Prejudice, by Austen
Cloister and the Hearth, by Reade
Quentin Durward, by Scott
Wuthering Heights, by Brontë

Père Goriot, by Balzac
 Les Misérables, by Hugo
 Three Musketeers, by Dumas
 Fathers and Children, by Turgenev
 Crime and Punishment, by Dostoevsky
 Anna Karenina, by Tolstoi
 Marble Faun, by Hawthorne
 Tess of the D'Urbervilles, by Hardy
 The American, by James
 Ordeal of Richard Feverel, by Meredith
 Kidnapped, by Stevenson
 Light that Failed, by Kipling
 Rise of Silas Lapham, by Howells
 Joseph Vance, by DeMorgan
 Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard, by France
 Coming Harvest, by Bazin
 Jean Christophe, by Rolland
 Gösta Berling, by Lagerlof
 Clayhanger, by Bennett
 Marriage, by Wells
 The Patrician, by Galsworthy
 Fortitude, by Walpole
 Lord Jim, by Conrad
 Youth's Encounter, by Mackenzie
 Mrs. Martin's Man, by Ervine
 These Lynnekers, by Beresford
 Eldest Son, by Marshall
 Divine Fire, by Sinclair
 Ethan Frome, by Wharton

The Drama

Modern Dramatists, by Ashley Dukes
 Dramatists of Today, by E. E. Hale, Jr.
 Read chapters on Maeterlinck, Pinero and Phillips

The Modern Drama, by Ludwig Lewisohn
 Read The Realistic Drama in France (ch.2)
 Suggested List of Modern Plays

*Select at least three which you have not read.
 All or others by the same writers should be
 read within two years of library service by every
 ambitious librarian.*

Doll's House, by Ibsen
 Arms and the Man, by Shaw
 Monna Vanna, by Maeterlinck
 Paola and Francesca, by Phillips
 Michael and his Lost Angel, by Jones
 Second Mrs. Tanqueray, by Pinero
 Great Divide, by Moody
 Justice, by Galsworthy
 Tragedy of Nan, by Masefield
 Chantecler, by Rostand
 The Climbers, by Fitch
 Riders to the Sea, by Synge
 Cathleen ni Houlihan, by Yeats
 The Weavers, by Hauptmann
 Magda, by Sudermann
 Sea Gull, by Tchekhov
 Life of Man, by Andreev

The Post-office, by Tagore
 What Every Woman Knows, by Barrie
 The Piper, by Peabody
 Abraham Lincoln, by Drinkwater
 Gods of the Mountain, by Dunsany

Poetry

Poets of America, by E. C. Stedman
 Naturalism in England, by G. M. C. Brandes
 (Volume 4 of his Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature)

Selected Anthologies

Oxford Book of English Verse, by A. T. Quiller-Couch
 American Anthology, by E. C. Stedman

Modern Poetry

New Era in American Poetry, by Louis Untermeyer
 Tendencies in Modern American Poetry, by Amy Lowell
 Advance of English Poetry in the Twentieth Century, by W. L. Phelps
 Study of Contemporary Poets, by M. C. Sturgeon

Selected Anthologies

Little Book of Modern Verse, by J. B. Rittenhouse
 Second Book of Modern Verse, by J. B. Rittenhouse
 The New Poetry, by Harriet Monroe and A. C. Henderson's Georgian Verse

The Essay

English Essays and Essayists, by Hugh Walker

Suggested List of Modern Essays

Hills and the Sea, by Belloc
 How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a day, by Bennett
 From a College Window, by Benson
 Far and Near, by Burroughs
 What's Wrong with the World, by Chesterton
 Gentle Reader, by Crothers
 Gossip in a Library, by Gosse
 Adventures in Friendship, by Grayson
 Walking-stick Papers, by Holliday
 My Literary Passions, by Howells
 Character and Comedy, by Lucas
 Books and Culture, by Mabie
 Shandygaff, by Morley
 Happy Half Century, by Repplier
 Virginibus Puerisque, by Stevenson
 Days Off, by Van Dyke

Current literature should be followed by reading some periodical devoted to current comment on books, such as the *Bookman*, *New Republic*, *Literary Review* of the New York *Evening Post*, *The Booklist* and *Publishers' Weekly*.

LIBRARY WORK

American Public Library, by A. E. Bostwick
Read chapters 1, 3, 5, 6, 14

Libraries, by J. C. Dana

Read chapters on A Librarian's Enthusiasms, Place of the Public Library in a City's Life, and Women in Library Work

Children's Reading, by F. J. Olcott

A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy:

Training for Librarianship

Library Service

American Library History

Branch Libraries

Special Libraries

The best known periodicals devoted to library service are the *Library Journal*, *Public Libraries*, *New York Libraries*, *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, *California News Notes* and the *Library Occurrent* (especially in Indiana).

SELF-CULTURE HELPS

U. S. Bureau of Education—Home Education Division. Reading Courses

H. W. Wilson Company. Study Outline Series

Guide to Reading, by John Macy

One Hundred Best Books, by J. C. Powys

Literary Taste; How to Form it, by Arnold Bennett

How to Get the Best out of Books, by Richard Le Gallienne

Reading Courses in American Literature, by F. L. Pattee

The Mentor (magazine)

English Masterpiece Course, by A. H. Welsh

Century Outlines for a Course in English Literature, by Pyre, Dickinson and Young

Bookman's Manual: a Guide to Literature, by Bessie Graham

A Librarian's Papers

Bostwick, Arthur E., Ph.D. *Library Essays: Papers Related to the Work of Public Libraries*. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 1920.

———. *A Librarian's Open Shelf: Essays on Various Subjects*. Ibid. 1920.

Dr. Bostwick's contacts with the world of librarians both by the written and the spoken word have been so frequent and far-reaching that we experience no surprise at the diversified knowledge, the extraordinary power of analysis, and the sympathetic outlook displayed in these volumes. We have become, indeed, accustomed to look for altogether unusual versatility in one who is equally at home, whether reading a learned paper before an academy of sciences, giving an inspirational address to a class of library apprentices, reviewing a literary work, or editing the scientific notes of a national periodical.

The thirty-two "Library Essays" touch almost every phase of librarianship. Of these, twenty-three are accessible to the profession in the volumes of its three national organs. Several of the earlier papers deal with questions of library government and administration about which there is no longer any marked difference of opinion, whatever may be said of practice. Coming to the staff, the essays, "Conflicts of Jurisdiction," "Service Systems," "Efficiency Records," "Mal-Employment," handle perennial problems in a basic and thoughtful fashion that gives them lasting value. Three excellent essays on the principles of book selection, altho

among the earlier papers, contain much that is even more vital now than when they were first printed.

The modern ideal of library service is admirably presented in several addresses, especially in the semi-humorous "Three Kinds of Librarians." The relations of the public library with the schools, the business man, the music lover, and the church, reveal Dr. Bostwick's unfailing grasp of fundamentals, but one misses anything more than casual mention of the child and the adolescent reader. As the only sure basis for permanent library progress in our larger cities with their increasing percentages of the foreign-born, the youthful readers seem to merit an essay apart.

Seekers of handy recipes for the solution of library problems will be disappointed in these writings. It is the author's constant purpose to elucidate not so much the matter as the spirit, the inner philosophy, of library science. "Luck in the Library" reveals him as no mean psychologist, but in the role of "Old Probabilities" he is just a bit disappointing; here our "modest" vates is decidedly cautious (not so, however, in his imaginative article on the movies in the other volume).

Flashes of humor and satire enliven not a few technical discussions. I wish that all educators, as well as librarians, were obliged to commit to memory the delightful parable of the engineers' society discussing the determination of the distance from New York to Chicago

The twenty-five papers collected in "A Librarian's Open Shelf" are in the preface described as efforts outside of librarianship, but several of them handle library questions and eight have appeared in library publications. The group of essays dealing with the reading habits of the public represent different periods of the author's experience, but all are notable contributions to the psychology of this subject. Every librarian will find pure delight in the three on "Club Women's Reading," reprinted from the *Bookman*. The anecdotes are declared to be authentic; if imagined, the writer would surely merit a niche in the pantheon of great humorists.

Several papers on education reveal a sanity of thought and a grasp of realities that one too often misses in the writings of prominent educators. The philosopher is even more clearly exhibited in "The Systematization of Violence," published in 1913, a criticism of the pacifist position that has acquired added significance in the light of subsequent history. "Some Tendencies of American Thought" is a profoundly suggestive study of eclecticism as a national habit.

With few exceptions the papers in these volumes were composed for oral delivery. If some of the comparisons and illustrations seem a trifle forced, or even beneath the dignity of a printed essay, the reader will realize that they are well adapted to the purpose of catching and holding the jaded attention of listeners at a conference. Occasional repetitions of the same thought in almost identical language—permissible, of course, in addresses delivered to different audiences—detract somewhat from the literary perfection of the work. In all other respects the publication of these volumes can only augment the high opinion we have long held of Dr. Bostwick as a master of elegant, precise and forceful diction.

WINTHROP HOLT CHENERY.

New York State Library School.

A LIBRARY FOUNDER

Very little mention of his benefactions, and especially little of the twenty-eight hundred library buildings which he gave to various towns and cities at a cost of over sixty million dollars, is found in Andrew Carnegie's autobiography, which has just been published by Houghton Mifflin. He refers to himself, however, several times, as a library founder and the son of a

library founder. In connection with the opening of his first library, for example, at Dunfermline in 1881, he said, "My father was one of five readers who founded the earliest library in the town by opening their own books to their neighbors."

Speaking of the Allegheny City Library, the first library which he gave to America, he tells of the circumstances which led to his resolve to place reading matter within the hands of all working folk. "Colonel James Anderson—I bless his name as I write—announced that he would open his library of four hundred volumes to boys, so that any young man could take out each Saturday afternoon a book which could be exchanged for another on the succeeding Saturday. . . . Every night's toil, and even the long hours of night service, were lightened by the book which I carried about with me and read in the intervals which could be snatched from duty, and the future was made bright by the thought that when Saturday came a new volume could be obtained. . . . Nothing contributed so much to keep my companions and myself clear of low fellowship and bad habits as the beneficence of the good Colonel. Later, when fortune smiled upon me, one of my first duties was the erection of a monument to my benefactor. It stands in front of the Hall and Library in Diamond Square, and bears this inscription:

'To Colonel James Anderson, Founder of Free Libraries in Western Pennsylvania. He opened his Library to working boys and upon Saturday afternoons acted as librarian, thus dedicating not only his books but himself to the noble work. This monument is erected in grateful remembrance by Andrew Carnegie, one of the "working boys" to whom were thus opened the precious treasures of knowledge and imagination through which youth may ascend.'

"It was from my own early experience that I decided that there was no use to which money could be applied so productive of good to boys and girls who have good within them and ability and ambition to develop it, as the founding of a public library in a community which is willing to support it as a municipal institution. I am sure that the future of those libraries I have been privileged to found will prove the correctness of this opinion. For if one boy in each library district, by having access to one of these libraries, is half as much benefitted as I was by having access to Colonel Anderson's four hundred well-worn volumes, I shall consider that they have not been established in vain."



THE LIBRARY BOOTH AT THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL CONFERENCE—THE INTERIOR



THE HUGE SUGGESTION BOX WHICH HOUSED THE LIBRARY EXHIBIT

Bringing The Library To Its Members

OVER three thousand members of the National Safety Council, attending the Annual Congress of September 27-October 1st, in the Auditorium, Milwaukee, were given an opportunity to visit the "Library Booth," where in concrete form were shown the activities of the Council's Library. Two members of the library staff were in attendance and answered inquiries for information on safety and industrial health problems. The booth was built in the shape of a large "Suggestion Box," twenty-four feet by sixteen, similar in design to the ones commonly found in factories. (See p. 935.)

"The fact" "says the *National Safety News*, that to the vast majority of the delegates the Ninth Annual Safety Congress was not a pleasure trip, but one of good, hard work . . . is well illustrated by events at the Library Booth on the floor of the exhibit. While the booth was set up largely to help the delegates visualize the actual library and bureau of information at the headquarters of the Council in Chicago, hun-

dreds of the delegates took occasion to avail themselves of library service at the booth itself. As a matter of fact as many inquiries for information on a great variety of safety subjects were received at the library booth during the five days of the Congress as are ordinarily received at the National Safety Council Library in Chicago during an entire month. More than two hundred such inquiries were answered at the booth and sixty-five additional inquiries which will require extensive research were brought back to Chicago by the Librarian. What the visitors at the library booth thought of this exhibit may be appreciated from the remark made by L. I. Thomas, Editor of *Factory*: 'If I had known that you were going to show such a library exhibit, or that your library at headquarters is what this indicates it is, I certainly would have sent our librarian to the Congress to see this booth if nothing else.'"

MARY B. DAY,
Librarian.

Children's Work At The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I am surprised to note in an editorial in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of October 15th, the following statement:

"Meantime, it is to be regretted that the children's library school at Pittsburgh has been given up as a specialty of library school work."

The meaning of this statement is far from clear, but the impression it creates is that the Carnegie Library School no longer offers training in Children's work as a specialty. This is not the fact as even a casual examination of the Catalogue of the School will prove. It seems unfortunate that inquiry was not made before such an erroneous statement was published.

The Course in Library Work with Children not only is offered to-day, but also has been appreciably strengthened. The recently appointed Principal of the School has had most of her experience and training in Children's Work and the faculty has been strengthened in a number of ways—notably by the arrangement which enables Miss Elva Smith, who for a number of years has had charge of the instruction in children's book selection, to give increased time to the School. This schedule of studies has also

been revised and the entrance requirements slightly advanced to the distinct advantage of the work.

I cannot believe that your statement is meant to imply that the addition to the work of the School of the Course in School Library Work in 1916 and the Course in General Library Work in 1918 was made at the expense of the Course in Children's Work. Any such inference would not be justified by the facts. On the other hand the advantages of the combination of instruction in these three fields of library work are obvious both pedagogically and from the standpoint of economical administration. Moreover this policy has already justified itself by the addition to the profession of many well trained assistants for whom a library school course would have been otherwise impossible. This contribution to library work will be further increased in the future by an arrangement whereby a course in library training is offered by each of our two neighboring academic colleges in co-operation with our Library School.

JOHN H. LEETE,
Director.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1920



THE A. L. A. Committee on Certification makes in its report, printed on another page, an unusually broad and careful presentation of this important subject. The New York report, presented at Lake Placid, proposed immediate action in the Empire State which has the requisite machinery ready at hand in the Education Department. The A. L. A. report makes haste more slowly in its plea for a larger project than mere certification, worked out by the co-ordination of many existing agencies and others yet to be created. The report is in fact a masterly piece of forethought and will lift the whole scheme of certification and standardization to a higher plane than it has hitherto reached. Meanwhile practical experience and experiment in the several states, such as that proposed in New York, will develop both the advantages and disadvantages of the plans under experiment with the achievement at last of the best system.

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IT will gratify the profession to learn from Mr. Leete's authoritative communication that the children's library work at the Pittsburgh school is not to be subordinated, but strengthened by the development of the school into one of general character. As we indicated in the article to which Mr. Leete excepts, the fact that there was no longer a distinctive children's library school seemed reason for regret. Evidently there has been quite a misapprehension on this point and under the plan outlined the special work of training children's librarians may be the better done for its association with general courses. That at least should be the hope.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

VERY interesting precedent has been made at Princeton in promoting Professor E. C. Richardson to the post of director, which is evidently to be the equivalent there of librarian emeritus, and relieving him from the pressure of administrative routine by the appointment of a librarian as active administrator. A remarkable feature of the new arrangement is that Prof. Richardson who is the bibliographical scholar of the profession, especially learned in recondite fields, is to have half his time free for bibliogra-

phical research or such other work as he may choose to take up with the right to pursue his studies in any part of the world he may choose. This is indeed a high reward for long and great service and should be an encouragement to librarians in all our great universities, where it is to be hoped this precedent may sooner or later be accepted. The best wishes of the profession follow Professor Richardson in his present European trip and gratitude should be especially expressed for the new life and vigor which in recent years he has given to the American Library Institute.

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A HUNDRED years ago this month two important library events happened in the metropolis. The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen founded, immediately after the Revolution in 1785, opened its Apprentices Library for the free circulation of books, and a small company of merchants' clerks organized the New York Mercantile Library. Both these libraries have done remarkable service in their time, but the development of the public library system, here as elsewhere, has lessened their relative importance, tho it might be thought that in great cities, like New York and London, there is room for libraries of these kinds, as well as the unified public library, which, however, serves apprentices and merchants' clerks as a part of the great public. The Apprentices Library still occupies its building on Forty-fourth Street with a collection of a hundred thousand volumes, but the Mercantile Library building has recently been sold and the Library confines itself to rented quarters on the second floor. Fifty years ago the election of president of the Mercantile Library was a great event in New York. A long line of voters gathered at the polls and excitement ran almost as high as at the presidential or mayoralty election. In this respect times have changed. Mr. Peoples, now librarian emeritus, looks back upon a remarkable record within his half century of service, which extends back of the original A. L. A. conference of 1876, of which he is one of the few survivors, while Mr. H. W. Parker, was librarian of the Apprentices Library, has also been in its service since 1876.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE MID-WINTER MEETING

The Thirteenth Annual Mid-Winter meetings will be held at Chicago December 27, 28, 29, at the Hotel LaSalle.

There will be two important meetings of the A. L. A. Council which will be open to all members of the Association. Each meeting will probably be given over to the discussion of one topic of considerable importance to the American Library Association and to all members of the profession.

The League of Library Commissions, which holds its annual meetings each year at this time will hold two or more sessions. There will probably also be informal meetings of university librarians, small college librarians, normal school librarians, and public school librarians.

Any other groups desiring to hold meetings at this time should communicate at once with the Secretary in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Hotel rates at the LaSalle will be as follows: Single room, without bath, \$2.50; single room, with bath, \$5.00; double room, without bath, \$4.50; double room, with bath, \$7.00. Reservations should be made directly with the hotel as early as possible.

CARL H. MILAM,
Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CERTIFICATION, STANDARDIZATION AND LIBRARY TRAINING

The following report was presented at the Colorado conference by the special committee appointed by the Executive Board of the A. L. A. "to consider the subjects of certification, standardization, and library training:"

The committee is convinced that the establishment of a board confined chiefly to giving professional certificates based on examinations, library experience or the possession of library school diplomas or certificates might obstruct, rather than promote professional standards. Any board whose purpose is to raise professional standards should have a wider scope. Examinations should be incidental, not fundamental in the board's activities. In its attempts to promote better professional status for librarians through established standards for professional training or experience, such a board should investigate and evaluate all agencies for training in library

methods and should correlate their work into a coherent and comprehensive system which should furnish the greatest practicable opportunity to the greatest number of library workers. It should recommend the establishment of new training agencies as needed and should establish grades of library service and provide for suitable credentials based on training and experience.

This will imply active co-operation with other organized agencies. The A. L. A. Committee on Library Training and the Professional Training Section consider various phases of library training. The Committee on Standardization of Libraries and Certification of Librarians, appointed by the Council of the A. L. A., has already made valuable suggestions on its specific subject. The Association of American Library Schools has done constructive work in its own field. The League of Library Commissions largely determines the trend of summer library schools. The Special Library Association has devoted considerable time to discussing suitable training for its types of library work. The Secondary Education and Library Departments of the National Education Association are very influential in determining the future of training for school librarians.

All these, and other organizations, are needed to act with any board of library standardization and certification. They can not well perform the centralized functions properly belonging to such a board. There are other ways in which they can assist. Many potential phases of library training are as yet quite undeveloped, or only partially developed. Among these, correspondence courses conducted by a central responsible agency, with instructional or regional centers in which short courses and practical work in residence, to supplement the correspondence courses, could be given; the temporary exchange (for purposes of practice) of library assistants; fixing standards for training-classes and more definite determination of the place of normal school courses and college courses in bibliography in the general scheme of library training. Suitable correlation of these agencies would make it possible for any ambitious librarian (however small her library or remote her town or village) to obtain a fair amount of systematic training at a minimum of time and expense.

The establishment of a reasonable basis of credit would require the evaluation of both experience and training and would ensure substantial justice to the ambitious librarian unable

to attend a lengthy course in a training class or library school. It would make it easier for such library worker to continue her professional studies in a library school or other recognized training agency in case an opportunity to attend the class or school should arise. It might also enable the library schools to improve their courses by eliminating much elementary routine work and instruction which are now necessarily included in the courses.

Certification necessarily implies some standard of experience and training on which credits may be based, hence standardization in its broad sense is implied in the creation of any board such as is here indicated. In view of the existing committee of the A. L. A. on Standardization, which has been making a study of this subject, this special committee makes no definite suggestions on standardization but assumes that the board will utilize the results of such investigation. This Committee wishes to emphasize the advisory function of such a board and to point to the fact that it need in no way infringe on any rights or initiative of state library boards, commissions or associations. It would, on the other hand, undoubtedly often be of service to them in obtaining needed state legislation.

The same is true of any registration or employment bureau which the A. L. A. or other responsible body may establish. By taking a broad view of the field the board would issue credentials based on quality or training and experience rather than on mere length of service (irrespective of its type or value) or on the mere possession or non-possession of a school certificate. Such credentials would be of the greatest value to any agency for recommending workers for library vacancies and would help remove any misunderstandings and distinctions based merely on attendance or non-attendance at library schools or training classes.

The make-up of such a board presents difficulties. To be representative it must include varied leading types of library work. It must not be so large as to be unwieldy. Since its functions are advisory and legislative, it must detail its executive work to an executive staff. Its success will therefore largely depend on financial support sufficient to obtain the services of a competent executive staff, preferably at A. L. A. headquarters.

The committee recommends the creation of a board of nine members, five to be elected by the Council of the American Library Association, one of whom shall represent a public library with a training class, one a small public library, one a state or federal library and one a college or reference library. The four other members shall be elected by the Council upon nomination

by each of the following organizations: the Association of American Library Schools, the League of Library Commissions, the National Education Association and the Special Libraries Association. In regard to the fifth member to be elected by the Council, the committee is divided. The majority prefer to leave the library connection of this member unassigned in order to give a wider range of choice. To provide continuity of policy and definite terms of service two of the members elected by the Council should be elected each year at the annual meeting of the A. L. A. for a term of two years. The fifth member elected by the Council and the four members elected on nomination of the library organizations names above should be elected for a term of five years each, one being elected each year at the annual meeting of the A. L. A. This will, after four years, result in the election of three new members annually. It will ensure continuity of policy, while permitting enough change of membership to prevent undue conservatism. At the organization of the board the members shall draw lots to determine their terms of office (one year, two years, etc.) required to put the two year and five year terms as outlined, into effect.

The committee believes that constitutional provision should be made for such a board. In view of the delay necessarily involved in such action and the immediate need of some such body, it further recommends that the Executive Board appoint a committee such as is outlined above for the immediate consideration of such subjects as may properly be brought before it and to serve until a permanent board is authorized. To give additional standing and authority to such a board it is advisable to consider also its incorporation under state or federal charter.

To summarize, the board could serve the purpose which similar boards in other professions such as the American Medical Association, the National and State Bar Association, etc., are serving. It could help give the public some fairly concrete idea of the character and value of library work by approving practical standards of library work based on real library conditions. It could improve the status of library workers by recognizing thru credentials the services of those whose work or training enabled them to meet successfully the standards required for good library work. Thru improvement in the quality of library training agencies and thru multiplying opportunities for using these agencies it could virtually eliminate the need of any library worker's being deprived of at least some measure of professional training. It could act, not as an autocracy aiming at arbitrary uniformity or equally arbitrary distinction, but it could stand back of any honest attempt to improve the

quality of library service as far as such improvement would be possible under local conditions.

The following specific recommendations are presented:

1. That a National Board of Certification for librarians be established by the American Library Association and that permanent provision for such a board be incorporated in the constitution of the Association.

2. That this Board shall investigate all existing agencies for teaching library subjects and methods, shall evaluate their work for purposes of certification, shall seek to correlate these agencies into an organized system and to that end shall recommend such new agencies as seem to it desirable and shall establish grades of library service with appropriate certificates. It shall actively co-operate with any official bureau of information or registration established by any of the professional organizations electing or nominating members of the board.

3. That the creation of such a board shall have for one of its purposes the stimulation, thru state and local library commissions or associations, of the improvement of library service and the professional status of library workers. The board shall render these organizations all possible assistance in any such action as is contemplated by them.

4. That, pending constitutional provision for such a board, the Executive Board of the American Library Association be instructed to appoint a special committee of nine members to be constituted substantially as outlined in the foregoing report.

5. That adequate financial support for this board be provided from funds procured thru the Enlarged Program campaign or otherwise.

ALICE S. TYLER
ADELINE B. ZACHERT
A. S. ROOT
C. C. WILLIAMSON
FRANK K. WALTER, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSFER OF LIBRARY WAR SERVICE ACTIVITIES

The following report of the Committee on the Transfer of Library War Service Activities was accepted and its recommendations by the A. L. A. Executive Board on October 11, 1920. The Committee, which consists of H. H. B. Meyer, Edith Tobitt and Carl H. Milam, was continued with power.

The Committee on the transfer of Library War Service realized from the outset that the problem of transferring the Service to governmental or other agencies is a very intricate one. The ramifications of the Service are so widely extended, and the inter-relationships so many and various and the obligations incurred of such

a character that they cannot be lightly dismissed. The Committee has interpreted the action of the A. L. A. and the Executive Board as a desire to have the war service activities come to an end as soon as possible so that the Association shall no longer function as a governmental bureau, as a library of any kind circulating books to readers, or as a welfare organization. The Committee considers its function to be constructive rather than destructive and at every point has held it desirable to make recommendations of such a character that no criticism of the action recommended to be taken by the A. L. A. can by any possibility discredit the Association in the eyes of the public. The committee has found it desirable to consider each branch of the service upon its own merits. Altho certain of them, which are closely related, are grouped together, this report takes them up in the order in which they appear in the report of the War Service Committee, which is as follows:

1. Service to the Army outside of continental United States.
 - a. Army of occupation at Coblenz.
 - b. Army in Canal Zone; Hawaiian Islands; Philippine Islands; Alaska.
2. Service to sick and disabled.
 - a. Hospital service.
 - b. Work with the blind.
3. Marine service.
 - a. Merchant marine.
 - b. Lighthouse service.
 - c. Coast guard.
4. Ex-service men.
5. Industrial war work communities.
6. The American Library in Paris.
7. Publicity.

1. Service to the Army Outside of Continental United States

The service to the Army outside of continental United States naturally falls into two parts:

- a. Army of occupation at Coblenz.
- b. Army in the Canal Zone, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Alaska.
 - a. The service still being rendered to the Army of Occupation at Coblenz is about the only feature of the Library War Service which still retains its original aspect. This is a continuation of the specific purpose for which the money was originally raised and it is the sense of the committee that this service be continued by the A. L. A. until the War Department will take it over or until the War Service funds are exhausted.

b. The service to the army in the outlying possessions of the United States is one which grew naturally out of the preceding, but it is a peace time service and should be turned over to the War Department as part of the educational and recreational activities. As a matter of fact the War Department assumed responsibility for library service in Alaska last November (1919) and for service in Hawaii on June 1, 1920. From a letter dated Sept. 3 and signed by L. L. Dickerson, who is in charge of the library work of the Army, it appears that the Army is contemplating taking over the work in the Philippines about Oct. 1, 1920, and the work in Panama about Nov. 1 or Dec. 1, 1920.

The recommendation of the committee is, therefore, that the service to the Army of Occupation at Coblenz be continued by the A. L. A. until the War Department takes it over, or until the War Service Fund is exhausted, and that the service to the Army in the outlying possessions of the United States be turned over to the War Department at the earliest possible date.

2a. Hospital Service.

The Hospital Service presented the most perplexing problem at the outset. It had grown more than any other branch of the service, engaged a larger personnel, and had met with most widespread approval. The officials of the Public Health Service, under whose immediate jurisdiction are placed by far the greater number of the hospitals in which ex-service men are quartered, have shown a great interest in the work and have indicated a desire to have it carried on by the government. The comparatively sudden expansion which the office was called upon to meet, naturally lead the officials to hesitate about assuming any new or unusual functions. Toward the end of August, however, in an interview with the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming said that the Public Health Service was prepared to take over the library service, books and personnel, and in answer to a direct question said the transfer could be made before the end of this year. He said with regard to the personnel, that he would have to take the matter up with the Civil Service Commission, and, in anticipation of this, asked that he be furnished with a complete list to cover names, home residences, qualifications, salaries, etc., etc., of all persons engaged in hospital work by the A. L. A. This request was passed on to headquarters for action by the Secretary.

The recommendation of the Committee is, therefore, that the Hospital Service be transferred to the Public Health Service as soon as that office is prepared to take it over, and that the Secretary be instructed to open negotiations with the Surgeon General to meet the conditions which might be laid down by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Civil Service Commission, and that in the meantime the work be continued upon an adequate basis.

2b. Work with the Blind

The Work with the Blind began and has continued as a service to soldiers blinded in the war, but the work done for them brought about results which were bound to be to the advantage of all adult blind readers, and in a measure has become an anticipation of the Enlarged Program. The situation which has developed possesses peculiar features. An abundance of correspondence in the hands of Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, who is in charge of work for the blind, shows that the existing organizations interested in teaching the blind are committed entirely to the teaching of blind children and are not directly interested in reading matter for adults. The correspondence also shows that they do not think it feasible and have no plan to take over the work begun by the A. L. A.

The entrance of the A. L. A. into the field has stimulated the production of books for the blind, and has been the cause of the increased contributions, especially from authors, to the fund for book production. This stimulation has also been felt by the organizations and institutions working for the blind and has been the chief reason why no communications were directed to them, concerning the taking over by one or more of them of the work begun by the A. L. A. There was no likelihood that the response to such an inquiry would be favorable, whereas it would surely sound an alarm which would have a disastrous effect on a movement which promises a steady addition to the number of books available for blind readers. All the organizations interested in the work for the blind have shown that with the entrance of the A. L. A. into the field they felt that they had secured the co-operation of a body of wide reputation, which carried with it an assurance to contributors that their money would be wisely and im-

partially spent. It seemed unwise to change this feeling, without providing some compensating result.

The budget for the current year carried an allowance of \$8,000 for this work of which half has been spent, while the remainder has also been committed more or less completely to book production.

The A. L. A. Committee on Work for the Blind in co-operation with Mrs. Rider has been making selection of books to be put in Revised Braille Grade 1½ with a promise of better results than have appeared possible heretofore. The process is necessarily slow, involving considerable correspondence, and it is a question whether the work as planned can be completed by the end of this year.

From the foregoing it would appear that so far the A. L. A. has been acting merely as a trustee of funds and director of book selection. It has not attempted actually to produce books for the blind, to circulate them or to render any direct service to the blind as a welfare organization.

The recommendation of the Committee is therefore that the allowance in the present budget stand good until expended, that every effort be made to accomplish the work to which we have been committed by the end of the year, and that the work cease as Library War Service December 31, 1920.

It further recommends that the A. L. A. continue to act as trustee of funds collected for the blind.

3a. Merchant Marine

The service to the Merchant Marine is the most important in this group and has received commendation from all those who have come in contact with it. For example the State Department has expressed its approval as indicated in the following paragraph quoted from the Washington Post:

The department fully approves of the work that is being done by the American Library Association, inasmuch as the presence of books on board ships, especially on long voyages, tends to keep up the morale of the seamen.

Certain government departments and bureaus are indirectly interested but the work does not fall within the province of any of them and none of them could undertake its continuation. The Committee feels that this work ought not to be cut off suddenly without some attempt being made to secure its continuation but at this time is not prepared to say what direction it should take.

The service naturally divides itself into two parts, service to ships on the Great Lakes and service to ocean going vessels. The former has very much interested the Lake Carriers' Association and it is possible that that organization may be induced to take over the equipment and continue the service. So far as the Great Lakes are concerned the Committee feels that it can recommend at this time that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Lake Carriers' Association with a view to effecting this transfer by Jan. 1, 1921.

In the case of the service to the ocean going vessels the Committee feels that the subject needs further investigation. Whether the creation of some sort of marine library association which shall have for its object a library service to all vessels in the American Merchant Marine is desirable or not is a question which admits of further discussion. Any recommendation at this time would be difficult to make.

3b. Lighthouse Service

The report submitted by Forrest B. Spaulding in charge of this service shows that the A. L. A. has been conducting its operations thru the district superintendents, and that almost all of the districts have re-

ceived some attention. The plan has been to equip each lighthouse district with a supply of books to meet the needs of all of the lighthouses, lightships and other stations with a view to transferring the service to the Bureau of Lighthouses at an early date. An interview with George R. Putnam, Commissioner of Lighthouses, disclosed the fact that the Bureau was prepared to take over and carry on this service as soon as the A. L. A. had completed its plan of equipping all the districts. From the condition of affairs as shown in Mr. Spaulding's report of August 1 it would appear that this could be completed before October 1 and it is the recommendation of the Committee that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Commissioner of Lighthouses with a view to effecting this transfer on October 1, 1920, or as soon thereafter as feasible.

3c. Coast Guard

The service to the Coast Guard has taken the form of small collections of books sent to these isolated stations all along the coast. In this service the Library Commissions of certain states have given active assistance. So little has been done, however, to develop a permanent service that there would be practically nothing to turn over to any other organization to carry on the work besides the collections of books, and it has seemed inadvisable to the Committee to take the matter up with the Treasury Department at all. Certain state library commissions had already undertaken or assisted in a service of this kind, and it is the recommendation of the Committee that the Secretary be instructed to take this matter up with the library commissions of those states in which the Coast Guard is operating with a view to having this work taken over or continued by the state library commissions.

4. Ex-service Men

Library war service to ex-service men at the beginning of demobilization was an obvious necessity, but its continuation, now that the ex-service men have once more merged with their communities, is no longer necessary as such. This seems to have been thoroly realized at headquarters where the service has tended to become more and more supplementary to the work of the local library organization. The service is one which should not be limited to ex-service men; it is properly a part of library extension as it appears in the Enlarged Program. Should the amount of money raised in the campaign warrant the A. L. A. in establishing this part of the Enlarged Program permanently this service in its advisory capacity only, would doubtless naturally be continued as just indicated, and the Committee has no other recommendation to make.

5. Industrial War Work Communities

From information received at Headquarters it appears that these are rapidly being merged with the manufacturing industries of the country. The service is therefore naturally being discontinued altogether, or else the book collections are being brought up to a certain standard as an inducement to having the service continued by the corporation or other organization now operating the plant. The department having this work in charge has been discontinued since the last meeting of the Executive Board, owing to the resignation of C. C. Houghton. No successor will be appointed for the Industrial War Work, as the work is being brought to a close very rapidly.

In close association with this service, and to a certain extent a natural outgrowth of it, there is hope that a special library service will be developed having for its object the giving of expert advice to any person or organization conducting a large industrial

plant, on the establishment and conduct of industrial and welfare libraries for the use of the management and workers. While this is not a library war service, strictly speaking, and so may be considered as falling outside the scope of the Committee, nevertheless the Committee feels that if possible what has been done should be conserved, at least until such time as it will be apparent whether the funds raised justify the carrying on of this phase of the Enlarged Program.

6. The American Library in Paris

The American Library in Paris seems to have taken care of itself. It was felt that if this library was to continue it should be maintained by those whom it would serve and this seems to have been the view taken by the residents of Paris who were interested in the library. A movement was set afoot in the fall of 1919 to raise funds to carry on the library during 1920 and this has developed into an attempt to create a permanent endowment which bids fair to be successful. There will be a period of about a year during which the endowment will not be productive. To tide over this period it is the recommendation of the committee that \$20,000 be set aside as of Oct. 1, 1920, from the War Service fund to carry on the American Library in Paris during parts of the years 1920-1921, and that the salary of the Director be a first claim on this allotment. The Committee feels all the more justified in making this recommendation because of the plans which have been adopted for the development of the library, and the appointment of W. N. C. Carlton as librarian, which appointment gives every assurance that these plans will be carried out including especially the completion of a permanent endowment sufficient to carry on the work. The library will not be merely a place of rest and entertainment for American and English speaking travelers passing thru Paris. It is planned to make it an international outpost of American library interests in Europe. It will be a place where French and other foreign scholars may secure information concerning American life and affairs and also a channel by which American scholars and especially librarians may secure information concerning European matters in which they are interested. The plans also include the creation of special collections of books, as, for instance, a collection of all American writers on France which it is obvious would go far toward interpreting one people to the other and so work for international comity.

7. Publicity

In connection with the Library War Service, a Publicity Department was developed. In this the A. L. A. followed the most approved modern practice of all organizations attempting to carry on a business or social activity. The department is in charge of an experienced librarian, familiar with publicity methods and the peculiar modifications to which they need to be subjected in order to appeal to librarians as well as the general public. This department must necessarily be a part of the Enlarged Program and should be carried over until such time as it appears whether the funds now being raised will permit the carrying out of the Enlarged Program or not.

The recommendation of the Committee, is, therefore, that the Publicity Department be suspended until such time as it becomes clear whether the Enlarged Program is to be carried on or not.

(Signed) H. H. B. MEYER, *Chairman.*

EDITH TOBITT.

CARL H. MILAM.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in the Hibbing Public Library, September 15-18, with a large attendance.

On Wednesday afternoon Clara F. Baldwin, state library director, reported on the revised county library law which provides that the county be the tax unit and that a system of state aid be given libraries. The law provides a three-mill maximum tax levy, recommends a governing board of five members, with terms of office for four years, having exclusive control of all funds deposited to the library account. In cities and villages of less than two thousand people, not levying a tax for public library purposes, the school board may maintain a public library for the use of all residents of the district.

Jenny Lind Blanchard of Little Falls reported on the "Enlarged Membership" campaign. The state, divided into congressional districts, was thoroly canvassed and a large number of librarians and trustees joined the Association. \$232.50 was secured for Minnesota Library Association dues and \$73.50 was sent to American Library Association headquarters for new memberships.

Harriet A. Wood, supervisor of school and public libraries, reported on "Certification of Librarians," the report of this committee having previously appeared in the *Minnesota Library Notes and News*. The convention approved a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a committee to confer with the authorities of the State University in regard to the inauguration of professional courses in library science.

The report of the Committee on the Standardization of Libraries (Margaret Hickman, Eveleth, chairman) is tentative and divides the libraries of the state by population into six classes, giving the minimum number of volumes in the library, minimum circulation and income, number and qualification of staff necessary to qualify in any one class. As the vast majority of the libraries in the state are in villages with less than two thousand population, the matter is not an easy one for adjustment. Any library qualifying in four of the points mentioned for any class may raise itself to the higher class.

Miss Carey read the report on "Hospital Library Work in Minnesota." The Committee is keeping in touch with hospital construction and is securing, as far as possible, library service for ex-service and public service men.

In the evening James H. McConnell, State Commissioner of Education, spoke on "The Library as an Educational Factor." Mr. McConnell sketched briefly the past, present and future

of public education and its unlimited possibilities. Applying his remarks to libraries, he said that at present they are limited in that they have no connection with any state source, and, being limited in funds they can only serve adequately in the larger centers of population. He urged the union of school and public libraries in small communities. Speaking of recent legislation, by which the Library Commission became a division of the State Department of Education, Mr. Connell said, "The Library Division is on the same basis as the other divisions of the Department of Education, rendering the same service to libraries as the Department does to schools."

Thursday, September 16th, was devoted to a tour of the "Range," beginning with a visit to South Hibbing, which is soon to be the "new" Hibbing. The present site being located over an ore body which is to be mined, all buildings in this area are being removed from the old to the new location. From Hibbing the guests were taken to Chisholm where the Public Library and schools were visited. Libraries were also visited at Mt. Iron, Virginia, and Eveleth, where the visitors were guests at a tea given by the Virginia and Eveleth Library Boards.

Friday morning's session was opened by a talk by Leonard H. Wells of the Powers Book Store of Minneapolis, reminiscent of his twenty-five years' connection with book selling in Minnesota. He said that one reason for the shortage of paper was the great number of magazines published in which space was used mainly by national advertisers and for the printing of poor stories. His remark that one-fifth of the magazines published to-day could be dispensed with brought a round of applause. The other end of the business, that of buying books, was discussed by Lois M. Jordan of the Minneapolis Public Library. With increased costs, inadequate incomes, and transportation difficulties, the field presents many adventures. Miss Jordan viewed book-purchasing from the angle of the large library, but gave several helpful suggestions for all who are in the position of purchasers.

Miss Gregory of the St. Paul Public Library considered three phases of advertising in the course of her talk, "Library Advertising." These were: Personal solicitation, direct advertising, and general publicity. Speaking before clubs and organized groups, calling attention to books on timely subjects on permanent bulletin boards, and arranging window displays in down-town stores are all effective means of calling attention to the books that the public does not know it wants.

Miss Masee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*

spoke for a few minutes on the re-organization of the staff at A. L. A. headquarters and the work that it hoped to carry on, also on the attention which publishers are paying to titles listed in the *Booklist*. Miss Carey read Mrs. De Lury's paper on "Book Reviews versus Advertisements" which suggested, in regard to the *Booklist*, a closer grading of the books listed, for the benefit of the library with small funds, the signing of reviews, and the hastening of the date of the review's appearance.

"How a Hobby Beats the Devil" was the title of an interesting paper by Robert W. G. Vail on attractions that would keep boys and girls interested and happy and out of mischief. C. E. Berkman of the Chisholm Library Board told of the "Adopting of an Abandoned Saloon" and the converting of it into a men's reading room, after which Gratia Countryman sketched the establishment and results of the municipal reading rooms maintained by the Minneapolis Library.

At the final session, presided over by Miss Carey, Miss Baldwin reported on the county library law which the Committee had worked on since the first meeting. The only change suggested was that the petition for establishment should remain, but that a lower percentage of signers be required. A resolution was carried endorsing the revised library law proposed by the State Board of Education. Miss Ruth Ely gave the final report on Certification of Librarians and moved that the schedule of qualifications be accepted as they stand, which motion was carried. The Certification Board was elected as follows: Gratia Countryman, librarian, Minneapolis Public Library; Alice N. Farr, librarian, Normal School, Mankato; Nell Olsen, librarian, International Falls Public Library.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Ruth Rosholt, Minneapolis Public Library; 1st Vice-President, Maud Van Buren, Public Library, Owatonna; 2nd Vice-President, R. W. G. Vail, Historical Society, St. Paul; Secretary-Treasurer, Margaret Hickman, Public Library, Eveleth.

MARGARET HICKMAN,
Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at the State House, Concord, on September 23-24, with an attendance of about seventy-five.

An address of welcome by State Librarian Arthur H. Chase was followed by a Round Table on "Ways of Reaching the Outfields," conducted by Grace E. Kingsland, and contributed to by O. S. Davis, who spoke on branch libraries;

Mrs. Lizzie A. Sanborn of London (deposit stations); Sarah G. Gilmore of Claremont (work in an industrial plant); and Willard P. Lewis of the State College.

Reports of the neighborhood meetings followed, after which Anna L. Webber, F. Mabel Winchell, and Miss Clatworthy contributed echoes of the A. L. A. meeting.

Mrs. Lillian G. Edwards of Sanbornville talked on the "Books for Everybody" appeal in New Hampshire. E. Kathleen Jones of Boston also made an earnest appeal for this work, speaking especially of the work with the merchant marine, and the Association adopted a resolution endorsing this work. Later an opportunity was given to the librarians present to select the books returned from overseas library war service.

"If a Laywoman Might Suggest" was the title of an address by Mrs. John J. Donohue, president of the Manchester Federation of Women's Clubs.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Caroline B. Clement, Manchester; vice-presidents, Lillian Wadleigh, of Meredith and Willard P. Lewis of Durham; treasurer, Annabelle C. Seacomb of Milford; and secretary, Sarah G. Gilmore of Claremont.

SARAH G. GILMORE,
Secretary.

BERKSHIRE LIBRARY CLUB

The largest meeting in the history of the Club was held at the Lenox Library on Monday, September 20th.

Susan C. Crampton of Concord, Mass., gave a most practical talk on reference work and answered everybody's questions in a most helpful way. Miss Mabel Moore of Adams, spoke of the Library Workers' Association and application blanks were distributed to members interested.

Lucy Friday of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children spoke of the work of that organization and emphasized the need of supplying books to rural communities which are isolated during the winter months. This was followed by a Round Table discussion of "Everybody's Problems" led by E. Louise Jones of the Free Library Commission.

Librarians and trustees were present from the following places: Great Barrington, Housatonic, Stockbridge, Alford, Lee, Lenox, Cheshire, Dalton, Adams, North Adams, and Pittsfield.

The Book Caravan located on the Library driveway proved to be a great attraction and also a great temptation.

EDITH O. FITCH,
President.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

In Vol. I, No. 5, of the *Executive*, a business journal published by the Biddle Business Publications, Inc., Alice L. Rose, librarian of the National City Co. of New York, writes on "The Service of a Business Library."

Part II of the catalog of the William L. Sayer collection of books and pamphlets relating to printing newspapers and the freedom of the press in the Free Public Library of New Bedford, Mass., has just been issued. The first part, containing items 1 to 368, was printed in 1914, and this part ends with number 563.

"Training Little Children; suggestions for parents," being *Bulletin* 1919, no. 39, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, contains 55 articles collected by the National Kindergarten Association of New York from mothers who were formerly kindergarten teachers. Mrs. Eda W. Semken contributes article 42 on "Gardens, Pets, Books and Pictures" for country children.

During the school year, the *Junior Red Cross News* devotes a page to book notes. That for September last, entitled "We Go to Explore—Everywhere," covers, as the title suggests, travel; the October page deals with "Red Cross Heroes and Heroines," indexing many magazine articles, as well as books of recent publication; and the November number appropriately handles "The Pilgrims and Thanksgiving." There is also in each issue a page of suggestions for teachers on fitting of the material of the *News* into the day's school work.

Among recent Pilgrim tercentenary lists from the libraries to reach us are "The Pilgrims," being selected material for use in connection with the Pilgrim tercentenary celebration, prepared by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; a "Pilgrim Number" of *Syracuse Libraries*; "Our Pilgrim Forefathers, Reading Helps for Boys and Girls," compiled by the Kansas City Public Library, and a "List of books in the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library relating to the Pilgrim Fathers and the settlement of Plymouth, Mass., in 1620."

"Mexican Writers, a catalogue of books in the University of Arizona Library, with synopses and biographical notes," prepared by Estelle Luttrell, is issued by the University as No. 5. Vol. 13 of the *Record* and is Library Bibliography No. 5. "The Mexican writers in this list are largely modern. It is the purpose of the University Library to add the new publica-

tions of standard authors as they appear and these in time to build up an important special collection of Mexican literature. Organized in the beginning as supplementary to the course in 'The Literature of Mexico,' offered by the Romance Department of the University, the present collection contains a few books by writers of the earlier periods, as well as certain works on the language of Mexico included for pedagogic reasons. . ."

The "Reader's Index: the Bi-Monthly Magazine of the Croydon Public Libraries" advertises itself by appearing in a different colored cover each issue. A considerable portion of the expense of issuing this bulletin is doubtless covered by the ten or eleven pages of advertising carried in each issue to twenty pages of text. Under the heading "Brevities," some three to four pages in each number are given to library news, local and otherwise, including the work of the libraries, lists of gifts, announcements of lectures, staff changes, etc. A reading list follows, and the number usually concludes with a list of recent accessions.

The "Readers' Guide," published quarterly by the city and county of Norwich Public Library, also wears a different colored dress each issue. Advertising in this bulletin is confined to the cover. Each number contains one or two reading lists, as well as a list of recent accessions.

The Librarian and Book World, "the independent professional journal" published by Alexander J. Philip, F. L. A., has, after an interval of one year, resumed publication. The last number to appear was that for September, 1919, being Vol. X, No. 1; this volume is continued with the present number, October, 1920, being numbered Vol. X, No. 2. Owing to increase in costs, the subscription rate has been raised to fifteen shillings a year. G. E. Stechert & Co. are agents for the United States. This number, besides giving crisp editorial comment on the annual conference of the Library Association and other questions of the moment, contains "A Select Bibliography of the Art of Printing to 1640," prepared by James Ross, deputy city librarian of Bristol, for the L. A. examination in bibliography and recommended for publication by the examiners; and a selection of "the best books," all of the books reviewed being, we are assured, "suitable for inclusion in libraries. Books that are not best books are not noticed at all."

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

New York City. In the October number of the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Charles F. McCombs reports on the increase in the use of the photostat in the eight years that it has been used in that library: in 1913, 511 orders were handled; in 1919, 4150 separate orders were received; and the number handled during the present year will probably reach 5600. This service involves the service of a special reference assistant at the delivery desk in the Main Reading Room, with a clerical assistant and a page assigned for messenger duty, and in the photographing room a skilled photographer, an assistant operator and a page.

The Library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the first library in New York City to give free library service, celebrates its centenary on Nov. 25th. The Library, now at No. 18 West 44th Street, has a total collection of 100,000 volumes.

In 1820 books were only loaned to apprentices; ten years later the privilege was extended to members of the Society at an annual fee of one dollar; in 1863 the use of the library and reading-rooms was extended free to wounded soldiers and sailors. In 1872 the circulating and reference sections were established as distinct departments. In 1897 high-water mark was reached both in the number of volumes contained in the combined libraries, viz., 114,820 and in the number of books circulated, viz., 275,362. For several years and prior to 1903 the city of New York, under a "permissive" law, made appropriations based on circulation towards the maintenance, but since that year, and also by reason of the extension of the library system of the city, none has been made and the entire expense is borne by the Society. During 1917, 2922 accounts were opened; in 1918, 2443, and in 1919, 2441. The number of volumes circulated in these years was 81,076, 79,011, and 80,332 respectively; and the volumes used in the reference section 7,027, 6,258 and 6139.

The Mercantile Library Association was also established in November, 1820. By February, 1821, the membership was 150 and the library contained several hundred volumes. In 1826 the 6,000 volume library was moved into the Cliff Street Building of Harper & Brothers, and in 1854 the collection of 43,000 volumes found a home in the Astor Place Opera House pur-

chased at \$140,000. The present building, on the site of the old opera house, first used by the Society in 1891, has recently been sold, but the library is still housed there.

MISSOURI

The population of Missouri, consisting of over three and one-quarter million people residing in 114 counties, is inadequately provided with library service, according to the *Library Messenger*. Only 40 per cent of this population lives within a radius of public library service, while only about 16 of the counties have public libraries containing 5000 or more volumes, and the latter class of library is accessible to only about 36 per cent of the population.

There are in the state 104 libraries: a university library, a state library, an historical society library, 33 college libraries, 61 public libraries, and 7 school libraries serving the public. Of the 61 public libraries, 33 are tax supported by the communities they serve; 28 are supported by donations, by women's clubs, by library associations and other similar groups; 35 are located in separate library buildings; and 26 in stores, churches or other donated or privately owned rooms.

Of the counties, 51 have in some town within the county a library of some kind—college, public or school library—and 63 have no library of any kind in any town within their borders.

Excluding the population of cities and towns served by public libraries (1,311,367), the library population is 298,553. 39,131 of these live in cities having only college libraries, and 29,193 in towns served only by school libraries.

COLORADO

Denver. An appropriation of \$102,074 made to the Public Library for the year 1919, of which \$95,000 was derived from city appropriation, was expended as follows: Books, \$16,676; periodicals, \$2740; building and grounds, \$5823; binding, \$4049; book transportation (auto expense, freight and express), \$1410; librarians' salaries, \$41,489; and wages, \$13,929.

A valuable collection of etchings and engravings has been presented to the Public Library by Mrs. Almet Skeel of Denver. Included in this gift are about fifty etchings by the best modern etchers. Among them are three etchings by Whistler (two signed), twelve Seymour-Hadens, and others by Appian, Courbet, Meryon, Vans'Gravesande, and Lalanne.



MISS NANCY CRAMMER BARNDOLLAR, Librarian

GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE LIBRARY

Washington, D. C.

The library stack room is located in the west wing of the building and at present is equipped with three tiers of Snead Standard Stacks. Two additional stack tiers of similar construction are now on order and will shortly be installed.

For years Snead products have been the preferred equipment for both large and small libraries.

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Canadian Branch: Dominion Bank Building, Toronto, Canada

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FOR SPECIAL CLASSES OF READERS

TEACHERS AND PARENTS

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See also WESTERN STATES.

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CATS

Van Vechten, Carl. The tiger in the house. New York: Knopf. 48 p. bibl. \$7.50.

COAL SITUATION

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on the coal situation in the United States. July 15, 1920. 6 min. p.

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Stock, Harry Harkness, and others. Bituminous coal storage practice. Urbana, Ill.: University of

Illinois. 7 p. bibl. O. (Experiment Station. *Bulletin*, no. 116.)

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the storage of coal. June 30, 1920. 9 min. p.

COLLECTORS AND COLLECTING

Teall, Gardner Callahan. The pleasures of collecting. New York: Century. 13 p. bibl. O. \$4 n.

COMMERCE, FOREIGN

Prevost, M. L., comp. Books on foreign trade: 5. Bibliography of publications on the geography of commerce, including gazetteers, commercial maps and atlases of the individual countries and of the world. *World's Markets*. September 1920. p. 37-39.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

Prevost, M. L., comp. Books on foreign trade: 6. Bibliography of books, pamphlets and sources of information dealing with the production and uses of commodities of commerce, both raw and manufactured. *World's Markets*. October 1920. p. 37-39.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES

Co-operative League of America. How to start and run a co-operative store on the Rochdale plan; compiled from the experiences of the successful European and American co-operative stores. New York: The Co-operative League of America, 2 West 13th Street. 1 p. bibl. O. 10 c.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Spooner, Walter Whipple. The Democratic party; a history. New York: Liberty History Co., 156 Fifth Avenue. 1 p. bibl. D. 60 c.

DRAMA

Atkinson, Mrs. J. S. Bibliography of modern drama. *North Carolina Library Bulletin*. September 1920. p. 104-111.

Haskell, Daniel C., comp. Foreign plays in English; a list of translations in the . . . Library. New York: Public Library. O. 80 c. n.

Lewis, B. Roland. The one-act play in colleges and high schools; with bibliographies and a list of one-act plays for study and production. O. (University of Utah. Extension ser. Bulletin no. 2)

EDUCATION

United States. Supt. of Documents. Education: list of publications for sale by Superintendent of Documents. (Price List 31, 7th ed. April, 1920.)

EDUCATION. See also UNIVERSITY EXTENSION; TEACHERS AND PARENTS in "For Special Classes," above.

EINSTEIN THEORY

Einstein, Albert. Relativity: the special and general theory; tr. by Robert W. Lawson. New York: Holt. 2 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT

U. S. Federal Board for Vocational Education. Bibliography of employment management. June 1920. (Bulletin no. 51. Employment Management ser., no. 9.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION

Manly, John Matthews, and Rickert, Edith. The writing of English. New York: Holt. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.60 n.

EUROPEAN WAR

Frothingham, Thomas G. A guide to the military history of the World War. Boston: Little, Brown. 4 p. bibl. O. \$2.75 n.

The war and after. Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. September 1920. p. 520-524.

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Denning, A. du Pré. Scientific factory management. London: Nisbet. 12s. 6d. net.

FILTER PAPER. See PAPER.

FINANCE

United States. Supt. of Documents. Finance: banking, postal savings, coinage, liberty loans; list of publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. (*Price List*, 7th ed. August 1920.)

FISHERIES

Jenkins, J. T. The sea fisheries. New York: Dutton. 5 p. bibl. O. \$10 n.

FRUIT

Popenoe, Wilson. Manual of tropical and sub-tropical fruits. New York: Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. O. \$5 n. (The Rural Manuals.)

FULLER, MARGARET

Anthony, Katherine Susan. Margaret Fuller: a psychological biography. New York: Harcourt. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2.25 n.

FUR TRADE—MICHIGAN

John, Ida Amanda. The Michigan fur trade. Lansing, Mich.: Michigan Historical Commission. 9 p. bibl. O. \$1. (University ser.)

GOITER

Bram, Israel. Exophthalmic goiter and its non-surgical treatment. St. Louis, Mo.: Mosby. 8 p. bibl. O. \$5.50 n.

HEALTH. See HYGIENE.

HENRY V., KING OF ENGLAND.

Mowat, Robert Balmain. Henry V. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 6 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.

HIGHWAYS. See ROADS.

HISTORICAL COMPOSITION

Fling, Fred Morrow. The writing of history; an introd. to historical method. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. 11 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT

Detroit Public Library, comp. A housewife's library. *Michigan Library Bulletin*, May-June, 1920. p. 26-27.

HYGIENE

Open, Lucy. Further steps in teaching health. Washington, D. C.; Govt. Prtg. Off. 1 p. bibl. O. 5c. (Bureau of Education. Health ser. no. 6.)

HYMNS, LATIN

Germing, Matthew, ed. Latin hymns. Chicago: Loyola University Press. 1 p. bibl. D. 20c.

IMMIGRATION

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on immigration to South America. May 3, 1920, 5 typew. p. 35c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

INSECTS.

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Insects: bees, honey, and insects injurious to man, animals, plants, and crops. 31 p. (*Price List* 41, 10th ed. May, 1920.)

INSURANCE. See REINSURANCE.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on international European alliances. May 4, 1920, 3 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
See also ARMENIA.

IRRIGATION

United States. Supt. of Documents. Irrigation, drainage, and water power; list of publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. (*Price List* 42, 11th ed. July, 1920.)

JACK PINE

Sterrett, William Dent. Jack pine. Washington, D. C., Govt. Prtg. Off., Supt. of Documents. 1 p. bibl. O. 25 c. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bulletin no. 820.)

LABOR

Furniss, Edgar S. The position of the laborer in a system of nationalism. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 20 p. bibl. O. \$2 n. (Hart, Schaffner & Marx Prize Essays in Economics.)

LABOR LEGISLATION

Commons, John Roger, and John Bertram Andrews. Principles of labor legislation; prepared in co-operation with the American Bureau of Industrial Research. Rev. ed. New York: Harper. 25 p. bibl. D. \$2.75 (Harper's Citizens ser.)

LATIN AMERICA. See PERIODICALS—LATIN AMERICAN; MYTHOLOGY—LATIN AMERICAN.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Hutchins, Margaret, and others. Guide to the use of libraries. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. 8 p. bibl. O. \$1.15.

MAINE

Dunnack, Henry E. The Maine book. Augusta, Maine: State Library. 3 p. bibl. O. \$1.

MARGARINE

Clayton, William. Margarine. New York: Longmans, Green. 36 p. bibl. O. \$4.75 n. (Monographs on Industrial Chemistry.)

MEXICAN LITERATURE

Luttrell, Estelle, comp. Mexican writers; a catalogue of books in the . . . Library; with synopsis and biographical notes. Tucson, Arizona: Univ. of Arizona Record. O. \$1. (Library bibliography no. 5.)

MINERALS

Hess, Frank L. Cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, titanium, tungsten, radium, uranium, and vanadium in 1917. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. Aug. 31, 1920. 2 p. bibl. O. (Mineral resources of the United States, 1917.)

MINNESOTA

St Paul Public Library. Current Minnesota literature; an index to books and magazine articles relating to Minnesota of today. Minnesota: Dept. of Education. *Library Notes and News*, Sept. 1920. p. 115-116.

MISSIONS, MEDICAL

Lambuth, Walter Russell. Medical missions; the twofold task. New York: Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.

Lippard, William B. The ministry of healing; a study of medical missionary endeavor in Baptist foreign fields. Philadelphia: American Baptist Pub. Society. 2 p. bibl. D. 35 c.

MOLASSES

West, C. J., comp. Reading list on molasses. Cambridge, Mass.: Arthur D. Little, Inc. 1920. (Bibliographic ser. no. 5.)

MONEY RAISING

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on money-raising campaigns. May 19, 1920. 4 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

MOTION PICTURES

Cannon, Lucius Hanchett, comp. Motion pictures; laws, ordinances and regulations on censorship, minors and other subjects. St. Louis, Mo.: Municipal Reference Library. 6 p. bibl. O. 25 c.

MYTHOLOGY, LATIN AMERICAN

Alexander, H. B. Latin-American [mythology]. Boston: Marshall Jones. 44 p. bibl. O. \$7 n. (The Mythology of All Races, v. 11.)

NEW YORK—HISTORY. See ALMANACS.

OIL INDUSTRY

Burroughs, E. H., comp. Recent articles on petroleum and allied substances. 26 mim. p. (United States. Bureau of Mines. Reports of Investigations. serial no. 2168.)

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OREGON. See WESTERN STATES.

ORNITHOLOGY. See BIRDS

ORTHOPTERA

Baltchley, Willis Stanley. Orthoptera of north-eastern America: with especial reference to the faunas of Indiana and Florida. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Nature Publishing Co. 22 p. bibl. O. \$6; pap., \$5.

PAIN

Behan, Richard Joseph. Pain, its origin, conduction, perception, and diagnostic significance. New York: Appleton. 64 p. bibl. O. \$8 n. (Subscription only.)

PAPER

West, Clarence Jay, comp. Filter paper: A reading list. *Paper Trade Journal*. Oct. 7, 1920. v. 71, no. 15, p. 34, 36, 38, 40. (Committee on Bibliography, Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Contribution no. 16.)

Paper research literature, no. 6. A list of contributions by the staff of the Royal Testing Institution of Berlin, 1885-1919. Translated and augmented by Clarence Jay West. (Committee on Bibliography, Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Contribution 17.)

No. 5 of this series appeared in *Paper*, Feb. 11, 1920. v. 25, no. 23, p. 20-21.

PERIODICALS—LATIN-AMERICAN

Latin-American periodicals current in the Reference Department. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. September 1920. p. 503-508.

PILGRIM FATHERS

The Pilgrims; selected material for use in connection with the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1920.

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the Pilgrim Fathers. July 14, 1920. 5 min. p.

PINES. See JACK PINE.

PLAYS. See DRAMA.

POETRY, ENGLISH

Sturgeon, Mary C. Studies of contemporary poets; rev. and enl. New York: Dodd, Mead. O. 8 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

PRAYER

Patterson, William P., and Russell David. The power of prayer; being a selection of Walker Trust essays, with a study of the essays as a religious and theological document. New York: Macmillan. 17 p. bibl. O. \$4 n.

PUBLIC HEALTH

United States. Supt. of Documents. Health: diseases, drugs, and sanitation; list of publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. (*Price List* 51, 10th ed. June 1920.)

PUBLIC LANDS

United States. Supt. of Documents. Public domain; government publications concerning public lands, conservation, railroad land-grants, etc.: publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. (*Price List* 20, 10th ed. August 1920.)

RADICALISM

Bailey, Edith Anna. Influences toward radicalism in Connecticut, 1754-1775. Northampton, Mass.: Smith College. 4 p. bibl. O. 75 c. (Smith Coll. Studies in History, v. 5, no. 4. July 1920.)

RADIOTELEPHONY. See WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

RAILROADS—MICHIGAN

Ivey, Paul Wesley. The Pere Marquette railroad company: an historical study of the growth and development of one of Michigan's most important railway systems. Lansing, Mich.: Michigan Historical

Commission. 2 p. bibl. O. \$1. (University ser.)

RECLAMATION

United States. Reclamation Service. Price list of publications of the Reclamation Service. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 32 p. O.

RECONSTRUCTION

The Church and industrial reconstruction; [report of] the Committee on the War and the war and religious outlook. New York: Association Press. 14 p. bibl. O. \$2 n.

REINSURANCE

Reinsurance. A bibliography [21 titles]. The Insurance Society of New York. *News Letter*. Oct. 1920. no. 38. p. 3.

ROADS

Eldridge, Maurice O., ed. Highways green book. Washington, D. C.: American Automobile Association. 14 p. bibl. O. \$3.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE.

Wheelock, John Hall, comp. A bibliography of Theodore Roosevelt. New York: Scribner. 32 p. \$2. Edition limited to 500 copies.

SALESMEN AND SALESMANSHIP

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on salesmanship. May 1, 1920. 8 typew. p. 50 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SCANDINAVIA. See VIKINGS.

SCHOOL LUNCHES

Fisher, Katherine A. The lunch hour at school . . . Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. O. 5 c. (Bureau of Education. Health ser. no. 7.)

SCIENCE

Poynting, John Henry. Collected scientific papers. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press (Macmillan). 6 p. bibl. Q. \$12 n.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT. See FACTORY MANAGEMENT.

SEX HYGIENE

Social hygiene publications. New York: The American Social Hygiene Association, 105 West 40th Street. March 1920.

SHAMANISM

Speck, Frank Gouldsmith. Penobscot shamanism. Lancaster, Pa.: American Anthropological Association. (Bibl. foot notes.) 50 c. (*Memoirs of the American Anthropological Assoc.*, v. 6, no. 4.)

SPONGES

O'Connell, Marjorie. The Schrammen collection of Cretaceous Silicispongiae in the American Museum of Natural History. 1919. (*Bulletin of the American Museum Natural History*, v. 41, 1910.)

SUFFRAGE

Luscomb, Florence H., and Boyer, Ida Porter. Manual for Massachusetts voters. Boston: College Equal Suffrage League, 553 Little Building. 1 p. bibl. 25 c.

TARIFF

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on tariff for revenue only. May 11, 1920. 5 typew. p. 35 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

UNITED STATES ARMY

U. S. Supt. of Documents. Army and militia: aviation and pensions; list of publications for sale by Superintendent of Documents. 30 p. (*Price List* 19, 11th ed. April 1920.)

UNITED STATES—CONTEMPORARY LIFE.

Heydrick, Benjamin Alexander, ed. Americans all; stories of American life of today. New York: Holt. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n.

UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT

Lapp, John Augustus. Our America; the elements of civics. New ed., rev. and enl. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bobbs-Merrill. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n.

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Woman's Home Companion. American life and politics in fiction; compiled for the Good Citizenship Bureau. [A bibliography.] New York: Woman's Home Companion. O. 2 c. (Good Citizenship leaflets.)

Woman's Home Companion. This government of mine; compiled for the Good Citizenship Bureau. [A bibliography.] New York: Woman's Home Companion. O. 2 c.

UNITED STATES—POLITICS. See also DEMOCRATIC PARTY. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION—PUBLICATIONS

Bittner, W. S. The university extension movement. U. S. Education Bureau. *Bulletin* 1919, no. 84. List of extension publications, p. 107-124.

VIKINGS

Williams, Mary Wilhelmine. Social Scandinavia on the Viking age. New York: Macmillan. 14 p. bibl. O. \$6 n.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Current bibliography. *Vocational Summary*, Sept.-Oct., 1920. p. 77-78; 95-96.

WASHINGTON (STATE). See WESTERN STATES.

WESTERN STATES

Dumbell, Kate Ethel Mary. Seeing the West: suggestions for the west-bound traveller. New ed. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page. 3 p. bibl. S. \$1.75 n.

United States. Supt. of Documents. Pacific States: California, Oregon, Washington; list of publications for sale by Superintendent of Documents. (Price List 69, 2nd ed., August, 1920.)

WHALES AND WHALING

New Bedford, Mass. Free Public Library. A collection of books, pamphlets, log books, pictures, etc. illustrating whales and the whale fishery contained in the . . . Library. Second ed., April, 1920.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY

Coursey, Philip R. Telephony without wires. Wireless Press, 1919. 15a. net. Gives 700 references.

WOOD BOX INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on wood box making industry. May 22, 1920. 4 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

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